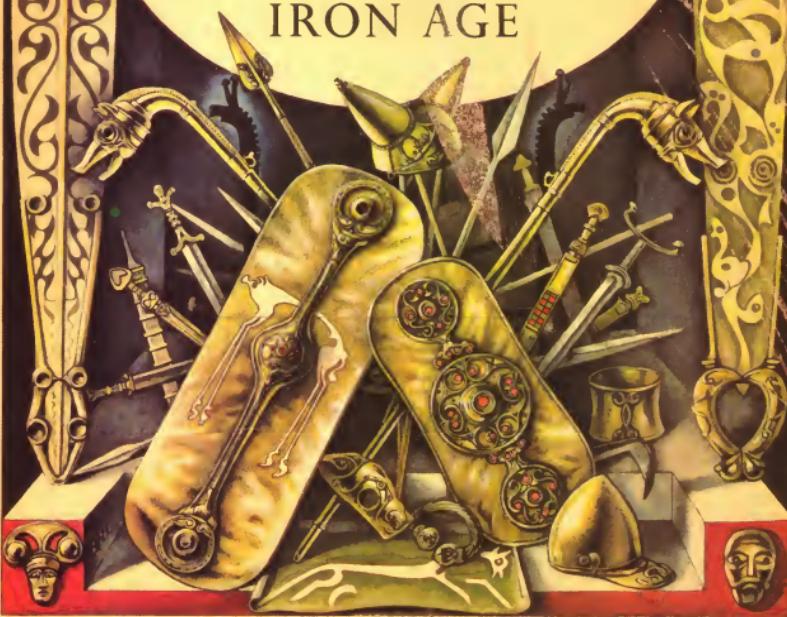


ORDNANCE SURVEY
MAP OF
SOUTHERN BRITAIN
IN THE
IRON AGE



MAP OF
SOUTHERN BRITAIN
IN THE IRON AGE

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Other Archaeological and Historical Maps

ROMAN BRITAIN

Map with text showing Britain as it was during the period of Roman occupation from 43 to 410 A.D.

HADRIAN'S WALL

Map showing the whole extent of the Wall in a series of strips, with extant and visible features clearly illustrated.

BRITAIN IN THE DARK AGES

Map with text covering the period between the end of Roman rule and the time of King Alfred (approximately 410 to 870 A.D.).

MONASTIC BRITAIN

Map with text covering the whole of British monasticism from the Norman Conquest to the dissolution of 1539 A.D.

ANCIENT BRITAIN

Map with text showing nearly a thousand of the more important visible antiquities of Great Britain from the earliest times to 1066 A.D.

ANCIENT MAP OF KENT

A reproduction of Philip Symonson's Map of Kent, 1596 A.D., as published by Stent about 1630 A.D.

BODLEIAN MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN (14th Century)

A reproduction of the Medieval Map of Great Britain in the Bodleian Library.



Map of
SOUTHERN BRITAIN
in the
IRON AGE

SCALE 1:625,000
About Ten Miles to One Inch

Made and published by the
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE SURVEY
CHESSINGTON SURREY 1962
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FOREWORD

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY first began to make period maps in 1924, and by 1940 several had appeared dealing with prehistoric subjects. They are now out of print because the material was destroyed during the war. With larger resources and with the wider knowledge which comes from thirty years of progress in archaeological study, the Survey now makes a fresh start in the field of Prehistory.

Considerable improvements in presentation are now possible. The earlier maps were limited to the treatment of certain classes of antiquity within restricted areas, but it is now possible to present all the known remains of a prehistoric period over most of the southern half of Great Britain.

The base now used is the southern sheet of the Ordnance Survey physical map of Great Britain at a scale of 1:625,000, or about ten miles to an inch. This covers England and Wales south of a line passing through the north end of the Isle of Man and cutting the Yorkshire coast by Scarborough, a convenient line of demarcation because the state of knowledge of the Iron Age in the northern part of Britain is still insufficient to be usefully expressed on a map.

The part of Southern Britain represented is that in which Iron Age life reached its highest forms of expression, before being virtually extinguished by the Roman conquest of the first century A.D. It was otherwise in the North where the traditions of this life persisted into the early Middle Ages. In the South we are therefore presented with a clear-cut political and cultural situation more capable of expression on a map than elsewhere in Great Britain.

The map has been prepared in the Archaeology Division under the general direction of the Archaeology Officer, Mr. C.W. Phillips, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. Its compilation has been in the hands of the Assistant Archaeology Officer, Mr. A.L.F. Rivet, M.A., F.S.A., who has also written the general introduction. The section on the coinage, with its accompanying maps, has been contributed by Mr. D.F. Allen, B.A., F.S.A., and the cover has been designed by Mr. Brian Hope Taylor, PH.D., F.S.A.

While the main basis of the compilation has been the index of the Archaeology Division, a great deal of advice on particular areas and subjects has been freely given by numerous archaeologists, both professional and amateur, and in addition to Mr. Allen and Mr. Hope Taylor I would like to thank the following for their help:

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I am also grateful to Professor Kenneth Jackson for advice on Celtic names: and finally, we owe a special debt of gratitude to Professor C.F.C. Hawkes who has commented on and suggested a number of improvements to both the introduction and the map as a whole.

A. H. Dowson

(A. H. DOWSON)

*Major-General,
Director General.*



INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

Like the *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain* to which it provides a prologue, this map covers a long period of time and gives a composite picture of several centuries. It differs fundamentally from the Roman map, however, in one respect. A map of Roman Britain could have been produced a hundred years ago and, whatever its shortcomings in matters of detail, the broad outlines would have been much the same. Many of the towns, forts, villas and roads were already known from recognisable remains, while the historical framework into which they fitted was familiar from the writings of the ancient historians. The production of a map of Iron Age Britain, on the other hand, would have been not merely difficult but actually impossible, because neither the broad outline nor the detailed content had yet been recognised. It was, of course, known that there were people in Britain long before Julius Caesar invaded it, but their way of life, apart from Caesar's own comments, was largely a subject for conjecture, in which Druids and cavemen intermingled freely. The great hill forts were also known—they could hardly be overlooked—but it was a matter of choice whether one attributed them to the Britons or the Romans or the Danes. That we can now paint the picture with some degree of confidence is due almost entirely to the recent development of scientific archaeology. This has certainly improved and refined our knowledge of Roman Britain, but our conception of Iron Age Britain owes to it not merely the details but the framework also.

This does not mean that this map is liable to more errors than the other, but rather that the errors will be of a different kind. To appreciate this, it is necessary to consider the nature of the various forms of evidence available and the ways in which they must be used. The literary evidence can be speedily dealt with. The earliest secure reference to Britain occurs in the so-called Massaliote Periplus which, though it survives only as embedded in the *Ora Maritima* of Avienus, composed in the fourth century A.D., can itself be dated, on internal evidence, to the sixth century B.C. The original Periplus was a Greek account of the coasts of western Europe, and in it Britain, along with Ireland, is mentioned as a place visited by the merchants of Brittany (Oestrymnis). Britain is here referred to as "the island of the Albiones". At the time of the Periplus trade was shipped southwards from Brittany by the Tartessians of southern Spain, and from Tartessos into the Mediterranean by the Greeks of Massalia. Soon after, Tartessos was swallowed up by the Carthaginians, but Massalia had also a land route to Brittany, across western France, which is later recorded by Diodorus Siculus, in the first century B.C., as serving the trade in Cornish tin. More important than the Periplus is the account of Pytheas, also of Massalia, who actually visited Britain about 320 B.C. Here, too, we are dependent on quotations in later authors, but some of the fragments are substantial. Pytheas noted not only natural phenomena, such as the tides, but also social customs. The Britons were very numerous and ruled by many chiefs, but usually lived at peace with one another; the inhabitants of Belerion (Penwith) were notably hospitable; dwellings were of wood and thatch; grain was stored in underground (or perhaps merely roofed) structures and milled as it was required; in the northern parts of the island it was threshed indoors; those who had both corn and honey brewed a drink from them. The picture is tantalisingly incomplete. Most of the details given are just those which could be recovered, albeit laboriously, by archaeology, and the only contribution to the historical framework is supplied by the name now given to the inhabitants, Pretani. This is authentically Celtic—ancestral, it would seem, to the Brittones or Britanni of later authors—and, as against the Albiones of the Periplus, should indicate fresh arrivals. After Pytheas very little is heard of Britain until the campaigns of Julius Caesar suddenly released a flood of new information, which is preserved not only in Caesar's own Commentaries but also in the works of other writers of similar date, such as Strabo. From then on Britain came within the Roman orbit. Two British kings, Tincommius and Dubnovellaunus, are mentioned in the *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*, inscribed on the Monumentum Ancyranum in about A.D.7, as having come to the Emperor as suppliants, and Roman literature is full of references, usually looking forward to the conquest of the island or advancing excuses for its long delay.

It is also to this late period that the bulk of the numismatic evidence refers. The British coinage is dealt with in detail by Mr. Allen in another part of this introduction. Here it will suffice to stress the fact that the coins do not appear much before the first century B.C. and that the inscribed issues, which are the chief source of our knowledge both of personal names and of political developments, were not minted until the last sixty or seventy years before the Roman conquest.

For much the greater part of our period, the prehistoric part proper, we depend solely on archaeology. This is not the place to discuss the techniques of archaeology in detail, and the characteristics of the various types of site shown on the map may best be dealt with under their respective categories. A few words must, however, be said about the correlation of individual sites one with another and about the sort of deductions that can be made from it. When a hill fort, for example, has been excavated, we may know a very great deal about its structure and the way of life of its builders, but to give it historical meaning we must be able to place it in space and time in relation to other similar forts. To do this we rely on observed peculiarities of its structure and of the small objects found in it, especially pottery, which may be repeated from site to site. If a number of forts in a given area consistently display similar characteristics in these respects, it is reasonable to infer that they represent the work of people who shared a common way of life and formed what we call a cultural unity. In the case of the pottery a developing style, confirmed by the facts of stratification observed in excavation, may give us the basis of a temporal sequence, and from this we may deduce that some of the forts were built later than others and so, perhaps, be able to plot the stages in the expansion of the group. But two points about this process need to be made clear. First, the sort of unity that can be established by archaeological methods is merely a cultural unity, and it does not follow that there was a tribal or political unity corresponding to it. Secondly, the temporal scale thus established is a relative one only, which cannot of itself be translated into years, or even centuries, of historical time.

Nor can such an absolute date be got by simple inspection of the objects discovered. A number of physical methods of dating are now being developed—carbon 14 analysis, fluorine testing, measurement of magnetic declination and so on—but the results they give are as yet too approximate to be of much use in so short a period as the British Iron Age. To obtain the sort of information we want it is necessary to relate the local discoveries, directly or indirectly, to contemporary structures or artefacts in those areas where an exact chronology has already been established. In the case of Iron Age Britain this means either the Mediterranean or those parts of Europe which, by the particular time in question, were already in effective contact with Rome.

Direct links of this kind are sometimes provided by imports into Britain of material from the civilised world. These are again reasonably plentiful for the last century before the Roman conquest but few indeed for the earlier period, when even those that do occur are disappointing. For example, more than 250 coins of Greek and other Mediterranean cities, ranging in date from the fourth century B.C. to the first, have been found in Britain—their findspots are shown on the map—but none has been discovered in an unequivocally Iron Age context and there is always the possibility that they were brought here in Roman or later times. The other early imports are mainly metalwork, especially jewellery. Such things may have a long life and frequently become heirlooms, and their value for our purpose is thereby reduced; while the commonest of them, the brooches of Italian or Italian-derived types, may be dated with greater probability to our Late Bronze than to our Iron Age and have in any case not yet been found in a context of either period; these have been omitted.

There remains the more laborious, but more effective, method of establishing indirect links with the classical world by way of the barbarian peoples of continental Europe. In this we are greatly helped by the fact that not only was the use of iron first introduced into Britain by continental immigrants but also, throughout the period, further immigrations took place whenever the equilibrium of western Europe was disturbed. Each group of immigrants brought with them something of the contemporary way of life of the land they were leaving, and this is reflected in the style of their pottery and other possessions, in their choice of living sites and, to a more limited extent, in the character of their fortifications. Each group, whether they mingled freely with the natives or held themselves aloof, in their own way contributed something to the development of British life, and each new feature in it can thus be tied to the corresponding point in the development of the continental culture concerned. The dating of the continental cultures themselves, of course, is ultimately dependent on their links with the Mediterranean, but as they were nearer to the civilised world so these links were both stronger than Britain's and much more numerous.

The conventional divisions of the Iron Age in western Europe are named from the type sites of Hallstatt (in Austria) and La Tène (in Switzerland), and in view of the dependence of the British on the continental chronology it is not surprising that these two names were at first applied in Britain too. As the evidence accumulated, however, it became clear that continental terms could not satisfactorily describe our insular developments. Britain lay at, or rather off, the end of the great land mass of Eurasia, and whereas on the continent pressure from the east might sometimes result in one

culture displacing another, as tribes or even whole peoples were driven westward, immigrations to Britain tended to take the form of small rather than mass movements and to result more often in the modification than in the replacement of existing British cultures. Though the terms Hallstatt and La Tène are still sometimes kept in respect of metalwork, for general purposes a separate British terminology is now used. The system, which divides the cultures of the British Iron Age into A, B and C, was first suggested by Mr. (now Professor) C. F. C. Hawkes in 1931, and although a number of modifications to it have been made since then (the latest of them by Professor Hawkes himself), the main distinctions are still valid. Here it must be stressed that these are not intended to be used as chronological terms. A begins before B, and B before C, but A also persists in some areas long after the others have been introduced, occasionally as late as the Roman conquest, and B itself represents a modification rather than a replacement of A. Nor again are they tribal terms. As we have already remarked, it is not possible by archaeology alone to discern the tribal or political divisions of prehistoric Britain, and we are even unable to correlate our cultures with national units. It seems certain that all our Iron Age immigrants were Celtic-speaking, but beyond this the furthest we can go is the equation C = Belgic, and even this requires some qualification. A, B and C are *cultural* terms, in the sense that although the material remains of each group may vary from one district to another and manifest different stages of development, there are yet enough recognisable common factors to enable us to distinguish A from B and B from C.

In broad terms the period covered by this map extends from the beginning of the fifth century B.C. to the middle of the first century A.D., but both the opening and the closing dates vary from area to area. On the one hand the Roman conquest of southern Britain took some forty years to achieve, on the other the settlement of the country that initiated the Iron Age was part of a long drawn out process. To judge from the earliest known examples of the so-called "Celtic" fields, the type of agriculture that formed its economic basis was already being practised in southern Britain, along with stock-farming, as far back as the eleventh century B.C., in the transition from our Middle to our Late Bronze Age, though in the west and north the older, more pastoral ways persisted longer. Half way through the Late Bronze Age, in the eighth and seventh centuries, the south east and east received fresh agricultural settlers from the Late Bronze Age peoples of the continent—western groups in the complex of cultures distinguished by urnfields or cremation-cemeteries—and this movement had some effect even on the more distant parts of Britain and on Ireland. From about 600 there was a scatter of further newcomers, on both the eastern and the western coasts, and these were equipped, first in bronze and then in iron too, in the manner of the Hallstatt culture ("Hallstatt C") lately borne west among the Celts from central Europe. From before and around 500 the movement began to change character once more, from sporadic venturing to settlement, and it was these settlers, with their "colonial" versions of late Hallstatt culture ("Hallstatt D"), with ironwork beside the older crafts and improved methods of farming, who supplied the determining element in the culture that we call Iron Age A.

Their earliest settlements so far identified lie on or close to the east coast, at Scarborough and Staple Howe in Yorkshire, at West Harling in Norfolk, and at Fengate near Peterborough, but there is early material too in the region of the Thames estuary and on the south coast from Eastbourne to the Isle of Purbeck; inland, the best-known early site is at All Cannings Cross in Wiltshire. Settlers were still arriving about 400 B.C., reaching, for example, the upper Thames, and by the middle of the fourth century, when this first period of immigration had closed, our Iron Age A culture was established almost everywhere south and east of a line from Cornwall and the Cotswolds to the Humber and north Yorkshire, with scattered outposts beyond. This colonisation has been compared with that of the Anglo-Saxons, a millennium later, and its effects on the country, both economically and socially, were probably as far-reaching. While it brought into being a distinctively Celtic Britain, however, essentially that which persisted up to and through the Roman occupation, it would be a mistake to envisage it as either an organized or a warlike invasion. The newcomers seem to have consisted of small groups, many of them refugees from the social upheaval now evident on the continent, and although a few hill forts are attributable to this early period most of their settlements, planted in territory that was but thinly populated, were peaceful in character.

Although some of the settlers had begun to absorb some La Tène influences, as exemplified by their La Tène I brooches, before they left the continent, the character of the Iron Age A culture was basically Hallstatt. Of contact with the La Tène civilisation, no more signs can be seen until after about 350, and it was not until the third century B.C. that its main impact was first felt. In this century, when the Celts of central Europe were carrying their arms to Delphi and to Asia Minor, there was

expansion also in the west. Bands of warriors had perhaps already begun to cross the Channel, and now they came in sufficient force to win footholds up and down the country. In eastern Yorkshire, and less clearly in Lincolnshire, the east Midlands and East Anglia, invading groups established themselves as an aristocracy, and are best known from their characteristic chariot burials. Further south, there are signs of them in Kent, probably up the Thames, on the Chiltern ridge, and variously in Sussex and the counties of Wessex, first harrying then settling among the natives. It was against these invaders that the majority of the hill forts that stud the southern downlands appear to have been built. Open farms did not disappear, but on many sites, whether demonstrably farms or not, strong defences of earthen banks, often revetted with timber and stone, replaced earlier timber palisades, and in some cases large areas, in situations clearly selected with defence in mind, were enclosed by such works where no farm nor fence had stood before. In their original form, the hill forts of these southern counties were almost all built by the Iron Age A population, and few seem earlier than this time. In some districts A communities outlasted the third century *a.c.*, and might even enlarge their hill forts before any significant change overtook their general culture. But in much of the south and in the southern midlands the invaders' innovations, brought from the *La Tène* world of the continent, were soon working on that culture and bringing it nearer to the continental level. These innovations and their consequences are recognised by naming the culture of the groups that show them no longer Iron Age A but Iron Age B. And it was in the stage thus attained, most widely in the second century *a.c.*, that the defences of hill forts began to be strengthened by further ditches and ramparts to produce the great multivallate fortresses that are the most striking monuments of the period.

The B cultures of the south display a considerable degree of local variation and Dorset, for example, had its own distinct culture, to which belong the multiple ramparts of Maiden Castle. The B culture of the south-west, in Devon and Cornwall, is different again. Here there appears a peculiar form of hill fort, distinguished by the wide spacing of its multiple ramparts, which has its nearest analogues in Spain and northern Portugal; some examples of this type are sited on the slopes, not the crests, of hills, and seem to have been designed as cattle enclosures rather than as strictly military defences. But the strongest formative influence was supplied by *La Tène* immigrants from Brittany, doubtless drawn to Cornwall by its wealth of tin. This Breton element is shown most clearly in the cliff castles of the Cornish coast which, in both their siting and their structure, exactly resemble those of Finistère and the Morbihan—the land of the Veneti who, until their annihilation by Caesar in 56 *b.c.*, controlled the trade between the two countries. An extension of this south-western group, which lasted late, is found in the well-known lake villages of Glastonbury and Meare, in central Somerset.

Multiple ramparts are found not in Wessex and the south-west only, but also on the coast of South Wales and inland up the Severn and the Wye and their tributaries. Further immigrants, with yet another version of B culture, have been discerned there; but the final rebuilding of the forts along the Welsh Marches, and in Cheshire and North Wales, was no doubt for defence against the Roman conquerors in the middle of the first century *a.d.*

The B cultures in the west, as also in the north, had a long history, and their bearers are especially notable for having carried the *La Tène* art of the continental Celts magnificently forward in a distinctively British style. This is seen chiefly in metalwork, including horse gear and chariot fittings as well as domestic articles such as tankards, but it appears too in the curvilinear decoration of pottery and, in the rare cases where they have survived, of wooden vessels. Both the form and the fabric of pottery show an advance over the A conventions. In the household the rotary quern or handmill now replaced the more primitive saddle quern of the earlier phase, while the high development of the art of weaving is well shown by the remains of looms found at Glastonbury and elsewhere. In industry, tin in Cornwall and Kimmeridge shale in Dorset had already been worked by A communities, but the presence of leaden net-sinkers at Glastonbury suggests that it was by B people that the wealth of the Mendips was first appreciated, while the distribution of currency bars, with other B associations, may indicate that the iron deposits of the Forest of Dean were now being exploited.

Iron Age A and Iron Age B are cultural terms and no more. Though we can discern the people we cannot see their faces, though we can label them we cannot know their names. With Iron Age C we move a stage further. Caesar states that while the inhabitants of the inland part of Britain claimed to be autochthonous, the coastal part (that is, the south-east) was inhabited by Belgae who had crossed over from Gaul to plunder and had settled there, many of them keeping their old tribal names; and indeed of the tribes known to us from later Roman sources the Atrebates and the Catuvellauni both had their continental counterparts, centred on Arras and Châlons respectively. Archaeologically,

the first beginnings of this movement are reflected by the appearance in Britain not only of weapons—notably La Tène II swords and their scabbards—and a few brooches, of second century date, but also of gold coins struck in northern Gaul. The classification of the latter, as is shown by Mr. Allen below, indicates a series of incoming waves of which the first, to be followed at no great interval by the second, must be dated about the middle of the century. From about 150 B.C. then, we may infer the arrival in south-east Britain of raiders from northern Gaul, who could open the way for traders and might sometimes end as settlers. This last, though still unproved, is probable enough, since about this time the old Marne culture was being upset, apparently by invaders from the direction of Germany, who contributed the final element in the peoples who bore the name of Belgae. About 100 B.C. not only does a third wave of Gallo-Belgic coins appear here, but their designs are almost immediately copied, on the first coins to be struck in Britain itself; and at the same time, first in Kent and then across the lower Thames, we find new settlements and new cemeteries of cremation burials (the rite which the Belgic Gauls had now adopted). The "First Belgic" culture thus brought to full recognition in south-east Britain is soon found not only in Kent but in Essex, Hertfordshire, the Cambridge region and most of the south-east Midlands.

Meanwhile a new wave of Gallo-Belgic coins, also with local copies, suggests fresh newcomers in Sussex as well as in Kent and the largest wave of all, which must surely be associated with refugees from Gaul when that country was attacked first by the Germans and then by Caesar's legions, covers the whole of south-east England. This may mean that there was already organised Belgic settlement in part of Sussex and on the middle Thames, if not also in east Hampshire, at the time of Caesar's expeditions in 53 and 54 B.C. It is in this area that we find the "Second Belgic" culture (with a distinctive pottery tradition), whose origin has been correlated with the arrival in Britain of Commius. Commius was an Atrebatian chieftain whose services Caesar used because of his influence in the island, but he fell out with the Romans and finally escaped here, probably in 51 B.C. The approximate extent of his kingdom in Britain is indicated by the distribution of coins inscribed with his name, and after him his sons' names, from about 25 B.C. onwards. By that time nearly all the chief tribes of Britain, whether Belgic or not, from Dorset to the Humber, were regularly striking coins.

As the coinage develops, and especially when the inscribed issues appear, we emerge into the dawn of history and begin to see, however dimly at first, the movements of states and kings. The numismatic evidence demands specialist treatment, and it is given it by Mr. Allen below. Here we may consider the Belgic culture generally and remark on a few of the characteristics that distinguish it from its predecessors. In continental terms, the culture of the Belgic immigrants was that of La Tène III; that is to say, they had benefited by the processes of evolution stimulated among the continental Celts by increased contact with the Mediterranean world. Technically, their metalwork was of high quality and most of their pottery, unlike that of their predecessors, was made on the wheel. They may have used a heavier and more efficient plough and were able to exploit the richer soils, which had hitherto been left largely uncultivated. Most important of all, their social organisation was evidently more advanced. In this they had the benefit of the fact, already implied, that they crossed over as organised groups, with a considerable degree of tribal consciousness.

Belgic hill forts are rare in Britain. This is not because the Belgae lacked martial qualities—indeed they were notoriously fierce fighters and Caesar mentions the claim that they alone of the Gauls had withstood the Teutonic invasion. Nor is it because they were unused to this form of defence—Caesar, again, refers to the efficacy of their fortifications in Gaul, where they may still be seen in the Fécamp series of forts in Normandy. Rather it is because from an early stage the Belgic tribes formed compact political units, which had little need of forts against the sparse population of the particular areas they settled in and could not tolerate them as an expression of local independence. These Belgic states also provided the necessary conditions for the development of coinage as a recognised means of exchange.

Finally, the Belgae did not sever all ties with their homeland when they moved to Britain. It was because of the active support given to the Gauls that Caesar decided to invade the island, and after his day, when Gaul was absorbed into the Roman Empire, a large and profitable commerce across the Channel developed. This is illustrated by the numerous finds at all the major Belgic centres in Britain of imported continental pottery, including amphorae and Arretine as well as Gallo-Belgic wares, and it is mentioned by Strabo, who remarks on the value of the customs duties. Strabo also lists the island's chief imports—ivory bracelets and necklaces, amber, glassware and pottery—and exports—corn, cattle, gold, silver, iron, slaves and hunting dogs.

The inclusion of slaves among the exports focusses attention on another aspect of this period. It was not an era of peace. Among the Belgic tribes themselves a feud was raging in Caesar's time between the Catuvellauni and the Trinovantes and was not settled until, a generation later, the Catuvellaunian king conquered and transferred his capital to Camulodunum, thus securing for his house the hegemony of Britain. Kent, another Belgic area, was a veritable cockpit, as a consideration of the coins may show. Moreover the extension of Belgic influence to the outlying tribes, indicated by the spread of coinage and of Belgic styles and technique in pottery, cannot have been carried out wholly peacefully. Some of the massacres associated with hill forts, such as that at Bredon Hill in Worcestershire, should certainly be connected with the process.

In the case of the Dobunni, in whose territory Bredon lay, the coins seem to indicate the imposition of a Belgic dynasty connected with the Atrebrates, but the character of the pottery found at Bagendon, the Belgic settlement that preceded the Roman town of Cirencester, suggests that they later transferred their allegiance to the Catuvellauni. The degree and character of Belgic influence among the other coin-striking tribes, the Coritani, the Iceni and the Durotriges, is less clear. What does seem certain, however, is that it was only in this final phase that these tribes, whose names we know from Roman sources, achieved statehood, and that the area subject to Belgic influence, however defined, corresponds closely with what became the civil area of Roman Britain.

One final word of caution needs to be added. Caesar refers to Kent as the most civilised part of Britain, thickly studded with farmsteads, and a century later Tacitus calls the Brigantes the most numerous tribe in Britain. Neither of these facts is adequately reflected in the map, for different reasons. First, this is a map of known remains, and areas where fortifications are most plentiful inevitably appear in the best light; undefended farmsteads, though possibly more "civilised", are difficult to detect and are discovered largely by chance. Secondly, it is a map of the Iron Age which, as already explained, has a connotation not strictly temporal; cultural laggards, among whom some of the Brigantes may be numbered, may not get a fair showing. Thus while some of the smaller gaps in the distribution may be real, it does not follow that the larger empty spaces, notably in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, were necessarily uninhabited.

THE USE OF COLOUR ON THE MAP

Since Iron Age B is largely a modification of Iron Age A, and since hill forts were widely constructed by people of both cultures, it is clearly impossible in the present state of our knowledge to differentiate between them on this map; other considerations apart, there are too many unexcavated, and so unattributable, hill forts to be shown. With Iron Age C, however, the case is different. Not only is the culture, especially in its pottery, reasonably distinct from the others, but the Belgae did not, as a general rule, build hill forts. An attempt has therefore been made to demonstrate the spread of Belgic influence by the use of different colours. Sites belonging to the A and B cultures are shown in black, those of C in red, and those where C succeeded or significantly influenced A or B in purple. Hill forts that have as yet yielded no evidence of their affiliations have been assumed to belong to A or B; and while future research will doubtless require the colour of a number of them, especially in Wessex, to be changed from black to purple, it is unlikely that many will be altered to red. Continental imports are shown in brown—an isolated find by a small brown cross, finds from a site that has a full symbol in its own right by a brown underlining of its name.

So far as currency is concerned, colours have been used as follows. Currency bars and tin (speculum) coins of the earlier class are shown in black; coins of the peripheral tribes (Durotriges, Dobunni, Coritani and Iceni) in purple; all other British coins in red; and foreign coins, both Gaulish and Greek, in brown.

BELGIC OPPIDA

The word *oppidum* is here used in a restricted sense to mean the defended settlements of the Belgae as distinct from the hill forts of the non-Belgic tribes. The latter are also sometimes called *oppida* by the classical writers, but Caesar's description of the stronghold of Cassivellaunus (which was clearly not a hill fort in our sense) may justify the more particular use. Characteristically these settlements are sited on comparatively low-lying ground and defended by a complex and superficially disjointed series of dykes. The area enclosed varies from some 100 acres, as at Wheatthamstead, to several square miles, as at Camulodunum and Bagendon. The evidence of the most thoroughly investigated example, at Camulodunum, suggests that the internal buildings were of timber and

haphazardly arranged, but these settlements were nevertheless the capitals of powerful kings and represent the nearest approach to a town that pre-Roman Britain can boast. From mint-marks on coins, and from discoveries of the moulds in which blanks for striking were cast, we know that there were mints at Verulamium, Camulodunum, Calleva, Bagendon and Old Steaford, while the finds washed up by the sea at Medmerry, on the western side of the Selsey peninsula, suggest the former existence of a mint (and probably also an *oppidum*) there too.

HILL FORTS AND SIMILAR DEFENDED ENCLOSURES

On the map hill forts have been subdivided in two ways: first, according to the size of the area enclosed by the innermost defences (the first category including those of more than fifteen acres, the second those of from three to fifteen acres, the third those of less than three acres); and secondly according to whether they are univallate, with only one line of defence, or multivallate, with two or more banks and ditches. Only those which have a second ditch along a significant part of their periphery have been accepted as multivallate.

Together they form by far the most numerous class of site to be shown, for two reasons. In the first place, an Iron Age hill fort is easily recognised, so that unexcavated as well as excavated examples can be included; it is probable that a few in the smallest category, especially among those in south-west Wales, may ultimately prove to belong to a later period, but the date of the majority is not in doubt. Secondly, they are by their very nature difficult to obliterate; a small number, which had been deliberately destroyed to facilitate agriculture, have in the last few years been recovered by air photography, but at least so far as the two larger categories are concerned we can be confident that the distribution shown is nearly complete. This is in marked contrast to the case of the farms, for instance, of which hundreds must still await discovery.

Hill forts are not a peculiarly British phenomenon, but occur all over the Celtic world. The historian Livy actually mentions their construction by the Galatians of Asia Minor, and there are plenty of examples in Germany, France and Spain. What is peculiar, however, is their immense proliferation in south and west Britain. A partial explanation for this may be found in the character of the Iron Age immigrations into Britain. As we have seen, with the exception of the Belgae (who, in Britain at least, built few forts) these were not tribal migrations but the infiltration of small groups who, even when they grew to some sort of tribal consciousness, still kept some of their individuality. A similar situation developed in southern Scotland, also the recipient of many refugees, where the forts are again numerous but very much smaller than those of Wessex or the Welsh Marches.

In view of the large area over which our hill forts are distributed, and of their complex cultural associations, there is inevitably a good deal of variety both in their origins and in their development. For descriptive purposes it is convenient to take Wessex, where they have been most thoroughly studied, as the norm. Here the earliest forts appear to be no more than fortified farmsteads, sometimes transforming an already existing farm, sometimes on a new site chosen with defence in mind. Some of these earliest forts, such as Scratchbury and Yarnbury, were subsequently enlarged by pushing the defences forward to the natural crest of the slope. This produced forts corresponding approximately to our second category, and this is also the size at which most of the Wessex forts actually began their existence. In a few cases, however, further enlargements were made, as in the second extension of Scratchbury, in that of Oldbury in Wiltshire and—best known of all—in that of Maiden Castle in Dorset, where the area enclosed was increased from fifteen to forty-five acres.

Most of the forts were built, and some afterwards enlarged, by A peoples; and although the majority were built in the developed phase of the culture the Hallstatt technique of fortification had not been forgotten. The banks were not so simply constructed as they now appear—a common method was to encase the chalk rampart in a sort of box formed by a timber or stone revetment in front and behind, thus increasing the height obtainable with a given bulk of material—and entrances, themselves closed by massive timber gates, were early protected by projecting earthwork barbicans and made more defensible by turning the rampart in on either side to produce a kind of funnel. In the context of the B cultures the outworks of the entrances become still more complex, and though the internal structure of the ramparts is simpler the defences tend to be multiplied by the addition of further banks and ditches. This increased their strength, and the deliberate grading of the heights of the several ramparts, as at Maiden Castle, has in some cases suggested an association with the intensification of sling warfare.

This line of development, with local variations, appears to be general throughout the south of Britain, from Kent, through Surrey and Sussex, into Wessex and as far west as the Exe. This was a mainly agricultural area and the forts are to be seen as set among numerous undefended farmsteads. Beyond the Exe, where pastoralism predominated, the picture is somewhat different. We have already referred to some of the peculiarities of this area—the number of Breton-type cliff castles, the wide spacing of the ramparts of some of the inland forts, and the occurrence of hill-slope forts—but there is another feature which, no less than these last, springs from a preoccupation with cattle. This is the vast number of small ring-works, which in the south-west take the place of the open farms. A number of them are no doubt little more than cattle enclosures, but some are defensively planned and they have all been included here in our third and smallest class. It is only in Penwith, where again agriculture was extensively practised, that the open farms predominate, with the local, stone-built, variants of the hill fort, such as Chun Castle, as their citadels.

The same state of affairs as prevails in Cornwall extends also into south-west Wales, where all its elements are repeated. In the Cotswolds, however, and in the Welsh Marches, the two traditions of hill fort building, that of Wessex and that of the south-west, mingle, though the former predominates.

The general distribution of hill forts, and in particular their density, makes it clear that they were not conceived as part of a tribal strategy. Rather they are the strongholds of small groups or septs within the tribe—the analogy is with barons' castles, not king's castles—and whatever their origins their defences must ultimately have been directed as much against their immediate neighbours as against any foreign threat.

It is not possible on a map at this scale to distinguish the various phases of development through which the individual forts passed, but attention has been drawn to a small number which were planned but never completed. The study of one of these, Ladle Hill in Hampshire, has yielded interesting information on the methods of construction used. Forts where only one of the later stages was left incomplete, such as Hembury in Devon, are not included in this category.

OPEN SETTLEMENTS

Two different classes of settlement are here shown by the same symbol, but with one exception they may easily be distinguished by their colour. On the one hand there is a class of Belgic settlements which seem to amount to small towns and which if dyke defences had been found would rank for inclusion in the category of *Oppida*. Such are Leicester, Canterbury and Great Chesterford and all the others which are shown in red, together, perhaps, with the Parisian settlement at North Ferriby, shown in black.

On the other hand there are a number of settlements (all shown in black), consisting rather of villages, where the number of huts is too great for them to be classified as farms but where there are no indications of even the beginnings of urban life. These are known almost exclusively in Cornwall and Devon, but it is probable that some existed, especially before the rise of the hill forts, in other parts of the country, and Hog Cliff Hill, in Dorset, and Fengate, near Peterborough, were probably of the same general character.

LAKE VILLAGES

These were not pile dwellings but crannogs or artificial islands, formed by heaping logs, clay, stones and brushwood on to an area of marsh to raise it above the level of the surrounding water. The basic idea is defensive, with the water taking the place of banks and ditches as the main line of defence. This technique has been widely followed in different countries and in different periods and persisted late, for example, in Scotland. In England the best examples belonging to our period are at Glastonbury and Meare, but odd finds of debris suggest that further sites await discovery in the same area of the Somerset marshes. Both Glastonbury and Meare were sizeable villages, with numerous huts; minor sites of a generally similar character occur on the Thames estuary and in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and are to be looked for wherever suitable conditions exist.

Apart from their intrinsic interest, sites like Glastonbury have a peculiar value for archaeology, because the damp environment has sometimes preserved objects made of wood which, though of great importance in the daily life of the people, in drier conditions have usually disappeared.

FARMS AND OTHER MINOR SETTLEMENTS

The word "farm" is used here in a general sense, to indicate minor settlements, such as would be occupied by a family or family group, as opposed to the larger settlements of a more communal nature referred to above. It has been suggested that in some cases the word "hamlet" would be more appropriate, and there is little doubt that the clusters of dwellings varied considerably in size. The use of a single term to cover all the variations is due to the limitations of our knowledge both of the extent of most of the sites and of the social organisation which they imply. Typically, it seems probable that the farms or hamlets, or groups of them, were dependent on the local chieftain or *equus*, who would own, and perhaps live in, a hill fort. But how far this applies to Belgic farms, which sometimes yield imported pottery and other indications of wealth, is obscure, while the case of Little Woodbury, described below, suggests that a farm could be, or become, the residence of a man who aspired to hill fort building. What is clear is that the word "village", with its acquired overtones of manor house and parish church, would be misleading.

In a few cases the inhabitants of these minor settlements, as for example those in the shale-working district near Kimmeridge, in Dorset, followed other occupations too, but the vast majority were undoubtedly the homes of farmers, whether agriculturalists or pastoralists. As might be expected, the character of the settlements varies somewhat from culture to culture and from region to region. In Wessex the fullest picture of a farm of Iron Age A is provided by the excavations carried out in 1938-9 at Little Woodbury, near Salisbury. Here an area of more than three acres was enclosed by a palisade and, towards the end of its occupation, by an earthen bank and ditch (the latter, which would have converted the farm into a small hill fort, were never completed). Within were a circular hut, some fifty feet in diameter, a second, smaller, hut, and a very large number of pits and postholes. The arrangement of many of the postholes, representing the replacements of centuries, defied interpretation, but among them it was possible to discern the lay-out of granaries for seed-corn and of drying racks for corn or hay. The pits are a common feature of both A and B sites, including hill forts as well as farms, and had sometimes been previously described as "pit dwellings". The work done at Little Woodbury convincingly demonstrated that they were in fact silos or storage pits for parched grain, and it is this which accounts for the fact that many sites which have previously been called "villages" are now recognised as farms.

In Belgic farms pits gave way to large earthenware jars for the storage of grain and often the structural traces consist only of the postholes of huts and drainage gullies. They are, therefore, more difficult to locate, and this is one reason why the number of known farms in Belgic areas is comparatively small. Another reason is that Belgic farms very often developed into Roman villas, whose examination has only recently been extended to their pre-Roman beginnings; while in Kent, where Caesar testifies to the density of the population, the modern use of land for orchards does not facilitate discovery.

In the west and north, stone largely replaced timber as the chief building material, and it is in Penwith, where also the land holds few attractions for modern agriculture, that the most complete pattern of Iron Age settlement has been recovered. Here some of the huts are circular in form, like those of the local Bronze Age, but others are of a type known as "courtyard houses", which consist of a number of drystone chambers grouped round open courts; the origins of this type are obscure, but they continued in use into the Roman period. In the rest of Cornwall, and in Devon and South Wales, the place of the farms seems partly to be taken by the little earthen ringworks which are here included in the third class of hill fort.

In some regions, for instance in the Mendips and the Pennines, where convenient caves were available, they were naturally used for habitation, and the distribution of cave dwellings in this period is the result of geological chance rather than an indication of a distinctive way of life.

Associated with a number of farms, especially in Wessex and Sussex, are groups of "Celtic" fields. These are the small, squarish, plots which, as already noted, first appear in the Bronze Age and are characteristic of the Iron Age. But they continued in use in the Roman period too, and while the Iron Age date of particular groups can sometimes be demonstrated, either by their topographical association with Iron Age farms and hamlets or by finds of Iron Age pottery (the consequence of the use of household refuse as manure), it is not possible to produce a meaningful Iron Age distribution. It is certain that some groups were extended in the Roman period, while others were not laid out until then; the latter would appear to be the case, for instance, with the groups round Grassington,

in Yorkshire, where, although they are often referred to as "Iron Age", evidence for their pre-Roman use is lacking. For these reasons the fields are not shown on this map, but the distribution of the main groups will be found on the *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain* (3rd Edn. 1956).

FOGOUS

Fogous (or fougous), which occur in Cornwall, are underground structures or passages formed by excavating a trench, revetting the sides with stone, imposing a roof of stone slabs, and covering the whole with earth again. They are found in association both with open sites and with forts, in the latter case sometimes running under the rampart. Both their origin and their use are uncertain. From a defensive point of view they would be death traps to their occupants, and they may conceivably be the underground storehouses referred to by Pytheas—though, if so, they are strangely designed for the purpose. Their distribution extends also to Ireland and Scotland (where they are known as "earth houses") and they continued in use into the Celtic Dark Ages.

SHRINES

Despite the considerable amount of information given by the classical writers about them, and the clear statement of Caesar that Britain was regarded as the centre of orthodoxy in their cult, no remains that can definitely be associated with the Druids have been found. It is probable that their rites were often performed in groves and by sacred pools, unmarked by man-made structures, and it is possible that the great find of metalwork from Llyn Cerrig Bach, in Anglesey, represents offerings cast into a pond. The continuing sanctity that apparently attached to Stonehenge may be the result of their influence.

The majority of the shrines shown on the map are rather those of local gods and goddesses, the forerunners of the more substantial Romano-Celtic temples that dotted the countryside of Roman Britain. And indeed in many cases, as for example at Frilford in Berkshire and perhaps Worth in Kent, the Roman temple actually overlay the Iron Age shrine, while in others, as at Woodeaton in Oxfordshire, it was probably a short distance removed. A similar continuity may be suspected in other places, for instance at Farley Heath in Surrey, where large quantities of British coins have been found in the vicinity of the Roman temple, though no further evidence has so far come to light.

Our knowledge of the architecture of these shrines is slight. That at Heath Row, where London Airport now stands, is of particular interest in that, although of pre-Belgic origin, it displays some resemblance to the square plan of a Romano-Celtic temple carried out in timber, and the same appears to be true at Worth; at Frilford the earlier shrine, again of timber, was of irregular shape.

We do not know the names of any of the deities to whom these shrines were dedicated. Investigation of the Roman structure at Woodeaton suggested an association with fire, while the site at Frilford may reasonably be connected with the river Ock, which flows close by.

CEMETERIES, BARROWS AND OTHER BURIALS

As might be expected from the variety of their origins, the burial customs of the peoples comprehended in Iron Age A differ considerably from group to group. The rite most often found is that of cremation, with the ashes deposited in an urn in a flat grave, but inhumation also occurs and in a few cases cremated remains were buried in barrows. The barrow at Beaulieu Heath, in the New Forest, is remarkable as a possible example in Britain of a Hallstatt cart burial.

The normal rite of Iron Age B was inhumation. This appears in its most splendid form among the Parisi of the East Riding, where nobles were buried with their chariots, and in the same area there also occur extensive cemeteries of small barrows, sometimes including a chariot burial among them. In the south most of the known burials are from the war cemeteries of hill forts, as at Maiden Castle, Spettisbury and, further to the west, Sutton Walls. In these cases the grave goods are often of an uninspiring character, consisting mainly of pottery and simple provisions for the last journey, but a few examples of more peaceful burials, such as the small cemetery at Birdlip, in Gloucestershire, which yielded the famous Birdlip mirror, strike a different note; in this case, as elsewhere in the south west, the bodies were buried in stone-lined cists.

The Belgae practised cremation, and some of the most notable Belgic sites are those of cemeteries in which urns are arranged in groups under flat graves. Not long before the Roman conquest, and

continuing for some time after it, the practice arose of burying the cremated remains of a noble in a large excavated chamber, along with wine jars and a variety of other equipment. Barrows also are not unknown and the most impressive Belgic burial of all is that in the Lexden tumulus, near Colchester, possibly the tomb of Cunobelin himself. This is an obvious forerunner of the series of large barrows which appear in south east Britain, and in Belgium, in the earlier part of the Roman period.

DYKES

All the dykes shown on the map are of Belgic origin. Some of them, such as Beech Bottom Dyke in Hertfordshire and Grim's Ditch in Oxfordshire, appear to be early frontier lines; it is possible that a few more, such as the Middlesex Grim's Ditch, should also be included, but definitive evidence of their date is not yet available and such frontier works were also constructed in the early Saxon period. Others, such as those near Colchester and perhaps that at Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire, are in effect the outworks of Belgic *oppida*. A notable group that has been omitted are those that occur in the East Riding of Yorkshire, as at Scambridge; these may be the work of the Parisi, but here again direct evidence of date is lacking.

OTHER FINDS OF IRON AGE MATERIAL

Isolated small finds are shown by small crosses in the colour appropriate to their character.

An index of these is maintained in the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, and enquiries about the precise character of any finds shown by symbol on the map will be answered if addressed there. For coins, reference may be made to the fully-documented gazetteer appended to D.F. Allen's paper *The Origins of Coinage in Britain*, in Frere (ed): *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain* (1961).

HILL FIGURES

The only hill figure included in this map is the White Horse of Uffington, in Berkshire, whose Iron Age date is demonstrated by its resemblance to the disjointed horses which appear on British coins. There is no doubt that other figures existed, but none can be identified with certainty. A probable candidate would be the white horse below Bratton Castle in Wiltshire, but extensive recutting in the eighteenth century (by a Mr. Gee, with the deliberate intention of producing a "breed animal") has obscured its original form. The Cerne Giant, in Dorset, is a representation of Hercules, and more probably of Romano-British date.

COMMUNICATIONS

A number of trackways are shown on the map. The most important are the Harroway and North Downs Trackway, the Icknield Way and its continuation the Berkshire Ridgeway, the Jurassic Way, and the Lincolnshire High Street. The justification for including them lies in the fact that they follow natural routes and that the distribution of prehistoric remains along them indicates their use in early times. It must be made clear, however, that except in the case of narrow ridges like the Hog's Back we can seldom be sure of the precise course they took. Where actual tracks have survived they are more likely to have been formed in the Middle Ages, when the breakdown of the Roman road system had resulted in a reversion to the earlier ways, than in prehistoric times. In the case of the Icknield Way the distribution of remains both on this map and on the *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain* (3rd Edn. 1956) suggests that the original main route may have run closer to the Fens than the mediaeval version, which is the one we know and which is that shown here.

These ridgeways, together with the rivers, formed the main lines of communication in the earlier part of our period. In the later part, there must in addition have been a veritable network of roads, or at least of cleared ways, in the lower country too, if only to enable the Belgae to move their large forces of men and chariots about so expeditiously. Apart from cobbled areas around the gates of hill forts, however, made roads do not appear in pre-Roman Britain, and so the lines of these other routes are irrecoverably lost.

The existence of fords, as over the middle Thames near Goring, and of ferries, as over the mouth of the Wash, is indicated by the continuity of trackways on either side of the obstacle, and the early establishment of a Humber ferry has been proved by the discovery of the actual boats used. The site of the ford over the lower Thames mentioned by Caesar has not been securely identified.

CELTIC NAMES

A few Celtic names of tribes, places and natural features are shown on the map. With the exception of Camulodunon, Verulamion and Calleva, which appear in abbreviated form as mint marks on coins, all the names are derived from Greek or Roman sources, a discussion of which, with a concordance, will be found in the Introduction to the *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain* (3rd Edn. 1956). On the probable Celtic form of the names (as opposed to their Romanised form) the advice has been taken of Dr. Kenneth Jackson, Professor of Celtic in the University of Edinburgh.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Reports on the structures, sites and findspots shown on the map are scattered among the journals published by the various national and local archaeological societies. Of particular importance in the national field are *The Antiquaries Journal*, *Archaeologia* and the *Research Reports of the Society of Antiquaries*; the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*; *The Archaeological Journal*; *Antiquity*; *Archaeologia Cambrensis*; and *The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*.

The grouping of the cultures of the British Iron Age into A, B and C was first propounded in C.F.C. Hawkes' article "Hill Forts" in *Antiquity*, Volume V. (1931), elaborated in Kendrick & Hawkes: *Archaeology in England and Wales 1914-1931*, and has recently been further developed, to take account of new knowledge, in Hawkes' article "The ABC of the British Iron Age" in *Antiquity* Volume XXXIII (1959). As it covers the formative period of British Iron Age studies, *Archaeology in England and Wales 1914-1931* is also, from the technical point of view, still the best introduction to the subject. More recent surveys include the relevant sections of *A Survey and Policy of Field Research in the Archaeology of Great Britain*, published by The Council for British Archaeology in 1948, while S.S. Frere (ed): *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain* (1961), the report of a conference organised by the Council in December 1958, provides a useful summary of the latest developments, including an up-to-date survey of the coinage.

There is no popular work devoted wholly to the British Iron Age, but attention may be drawn to the Iron Age chapters of C & J Hawkes: *Prehistoric Britain* (Pelican, revised edition 1958) and the British Museum Guide *Later Prehistoric Antiquities of the British Isles* (1953).

CELTIC COINS

by D.F. Allen, B.A., F.S.A.

For at least a century and a half before the Roman conquest, Celtic coins are among the most important Iron Age remains in Britain. There is still controversy over the date at which the Celtic peoples of Europe first adopted coinage as a means of exchange, but by the latter part of the second century B.C. local coins were being produced in most parts of the Celtic world. These coins started as imitations of various Greek and Roman coinages, but soon developed a local individuality. Coinage, as opposed to the pre-existing iron currency bars, reached Britain from Gaul and several of the principal strains of Gaulish coinage reappear here. Of these the first in time and importance are the coins whose origin goes back to the gold staters of Philip II of Macedon, first copied in the Auvergne, the home of the powerful tribe of the Arverni, and later imitated in bewildering variety over the whole of northern France and Belgium. All these coins have on them patterns ultimately deriving from the head of Apollo and a horse and chariot with charioteer, although the connection is often hard to see. British archaeology is principally concerned with the varieties belonging to the region described by Caesar as Belgic Gaul, lying between the Seine, the Marne, and the Meuse; to a lesser extent it is concerned with those from Armorican Gaul, that is to say, Brittany and the Cherbourg peninsula.

In Britain coinage did not develop spontaneously but appears to be the direct result of a series of major movements of people from Belgic Gaul; the part played by trade was secondary. There is evidence of six distinct waves of invaders, many of whom settled here. No doubt the settlers brought their wealth with them, and, being more advanced and aggressive than the pre-existing population of the areas settled, dominated the situation; furthermore they were able to bring under cultivation areas hitherto virgin. The coinage probably points fairly accurately to the place of origin of the settlers and the areas over which they initially took command. The distribution of the coinage also indicates, with varying distinctness at different times, the progress in this country of the differing invading stocks, and finally, when the coinage began to bear the names of rulers and towns, defines their tribal and political groupings.

For convenience the invading waves are named Gallo-Belgic A to F, while the subsequent British uninscribed coinages are named British A to R and X to Z. Certain outlying coinages are described by tribal names, while the names on the inscribed coins provide a sufficient means of identification.

The first wave of gold coinage from Belgic Gaul, Gallo-Belgic A, had its origin in the Somme valley. These essentially Celtic coins were brought here in great numbers. They are found principally in Kent and on the lower Thames, but also on the Essex estuaries and in a wedge north of the Thames, penetrating the Home Counties. It is believed that Belgic Gaul was invaded by settlers from the Rhineland in the middle to late second century B.C. and it is probable that the first invasion of south-east England was a direct consequence of this pressure. Another wave of gold coinage, Gallo-Belgic B, derived from two distinct sources in Gaul somewhat north of Gallo-Belgic A, followed very shortly; the settlers passed through Kent and established themselves to the south and west of the first group. The emancipation of this group is indicated by the deliberate defacement of the head on their coins. A third wave, Gallo-Belgic C, whose home lay on the Somme, superimposed themselves a little later on the settlers already in the melting pot of Kent, probably at the beginning of the first century B.C. The types of the coins of this group are derived from Gallo-Belgic A and show the trait of excessive disintegration characteristic of Belgic Gaul, or perhaps more correctly of the Germanic strain in Belgic Gaul.

It was at this stage that coinage began to be struck in Britain. Gold coins generally similar to Gallo-Belgic C, but with a local individuality, British A, first appeared in Hampshire and Sussex, immediately west of the distribution of Gallo-Belgic C, shortly to be followed by another coinage of the same stock, British B, in Wiltshire and Dorset. British B can be approximately dated by an important find in Jersey to the end of the first quarter of the first century B.C. British A and B gave rise to subsidiary gold coinages in the west, British C and D, which soon disappeared, but also provided the pattern for the silver and bronze coinage of the historic tribe of the Durotriges, which continued in being until well after the Roman conquest.

Gold coins of Gallo-Belgic C stock made no headway in the area previously covered by Gallo-Belgic A and B, and attempts to penetrate East Anglia were unsuccessful, as indicated by the rarity of British E, F and G, varieties related to British A. Further north, however, coins of the same

stock became firmly established, apparently from a starting point on the Wash, or possibly the Humber. British H, I and J are all coinages derived from Gallo-Belgic C. British H belongs principally to Lincolnshire, British I lies further north and inland, while British J, on which the horse is replaced by a wolf, spreads across Norfolk, perhaps a little later. Later still we find British K, a descendant from British I, firmly established in Lincolnshire on the right bank of the Humber.

Up to this stage the area in which each coin type is found is well differentiated; except in Kent they scarcely overlap. This, then, is the story of the primary settlement of Britain from Belgic Gaul and is shown on Map 1. From start to finish this phase may have occupied something like one hundred years.

Superimposed on the primary settlements are three further waves of movement from Belgic Gaul. Although the invaders came from much the same parts of Belgic Gaul, the main weight of these invasions lay across the south coast, particularly in the neighbourhood of Selsey Bill. The coins of the first wave are quarter pieces on which the types have lost all pretence at meaning, Gallo-Belgic D. Their home lay probably in the Pas de Calais area. The coins are found in Kent as well as on the south coast, and in each area they gave rise to local types, British O and P, indicating that the invaders came to settle. The Jersey hoard previously mentioned shows Gallo-Belgic D to be contemporary with British B, that is, to have been in existence at the end of the first quarter of the first century A.C.

The next coin wave, consisting of uniface gold staters, was the largest of all, and the coins are also very widely spread in Belgic Gaul as well as in Britain. They entered by the old routes of Kent and the Essex estuaries, as well as by the south coast. They swept across the whole of south-east England, irrespective of previous settlements. The scale of this movement confirms other indications that it belongs to the period of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul, which began in 58 A.C. It was probably this gold coinage which Caesar saw in Britain, but it is certainly not confined to the tribe of the Catuvellauni north of the Thames in the Home Counties, of which his principal adversary, Cassivellaunus, was ruler; indeed it is found more commonly in the territory of Cassivellaunus' rivals the Trinovantes in Essex, as well as in Kent. Although this type is described as Gallo-Belgic E, some of these coins may have been struck in Britain.

The final wave of invasion, Gallo-Belgic F, certainly follows Caesar's victory in Gaul in 52 A.C. From then on gold coinage disappears in Gaul, and it is no doubt for this reason that for practical purposes actual Gallo-Belgic F coins are not found here. Instead we find local versions of the same type, on which the horse has a tail with three distinct strands, sweeping across the south coast and into the middle Thames valley, British Q. Here the invasion forks to west and east; the western arm proceeds into the Cotswolds where, in uniface form, it settles down as the beginning of the coinage of the historic tribe of the Dobunni. The eastern arm turns back on itself and, with the name of the issuer added in crude Roman cursive letters, becomes established south of the Thames in Berkshire, Hampshire and Sussex, roughly the original area of British A. The Issuer, Commius, is without doubt the Atrebatian chieftain, frequently mentioned by Caesar, who finally escaped to Britain. These are the first inscribed coins known here, and the northern part of the area is that which in Roman times formed the canton of the Atrebates.

The coins of these secondary settlements, commencing at about the end of the first quarter of the first century A.C. and extending to the third quarter, are shown on Map 2.

Meanwhile, major developments, distinctly more difficult to follow, had been taking place in the original settlement areas. The coinage of Gallo-Belgic E was succeeded in the area of the Catuvellauni by a new coinage, no doubt reflecting a dynastic or tribal change not otherwise recorded. Its roots lay in the northern coinages of British H or I, but a new element of spirited realism was introduced into the design of the horse. The home of this important transitional coinage, British L, lies in Buckinghamshire; about the same time a coinage derived from British L began to appear south of the Thames in Surrey, British M, and another, more enduring, in Norfolk and Suffolk, British N, where it forms the first regular coinage of the historic tribe of the Iceni. There are also several subsidiary coinages of the same general class, here grouped together as British X, which lie to the north and east of British L, between it and British N; similar developments, here grouped together as British Y and Z, involving a deliberate break with tradition, were also taking place in North Kent and the Weald. To this phase belongs the introduction of silver and bronze coinages to this country; the types were local, but the concept of such coinages goes back ultimately to Roman Republican models, first copied in the Rhone valley.

Map 3, which shows the distribution of these coinages, points to a period of internal confusion, resulting probably from the fragmentation of the empire of Cassivellaunus shortly after the withdrawal

of Caesar. This confusion, to which the invasion of Commius must have added, was no doubt largely a by-product of the disruptive effects of direct contact with a new and superior civilisation.

In the next phase order is largely restored. All or almost all the coins bear legends giving the names of the issuers and sometimes of the mints. Classical influences break through more and more; silver and bronze, in addition to traditional gold, become the rule, not the exception. The legends place the attribution of these coins on an altogether surer foundation and the occasional mention of British kings by name in Roman inscriptions and historical writings takes us across the threshold from pre-history into history.

The chief of these inscribed coinages is that of Tasciovanus, issued mainly from the mint of Verulamium, the capital city of the tribe of the Catuvellauni. Contemporary with Tasciovanus to the east is the coinage of Addedomaros, clearly the ruler of the Trinovantes. On the north-western borders of the Catuvellauni was a nameless tribe owing allegiance to a ruler named Andoco. In Kent Tasciovanus' principal contemporary was named Dubnovellaunos, who also held territories in Essex and may indeed have displaced Addedomaros from them. Another king in Kent during this phase was Vosenios, while another in Kent or Essex was probably called Dirax. Undoubtedly there was a continual strife between these rulers, the details of which cannot now be disentangled; Tasciovanus struck a few coins at Camulodunum in the heart of the Trinovantes, and some of his coins bear other unexplained names, Dias, Sego and Rues. Addedomaros' coins give evidence of surprising activities in the middle Thames valley; and from Roman sources we know that Dubnovellaunos ended as a suppliant to Augustus. In the south, in the territory of the Atrebrates, Commius was succeeded by his son Tincommius, whose coins proudly declare his lineage.

This phase began during the last quarter of the first century B.C. and lasted into the first century A.D. The find spots of these coins are shown on Map 4.

The next phase, which carries us down to the Roman conquest of A.D. 43, follows logically from the last. The kingdom of Tasciovanus, based on Verulamium, is succeeded by the kingdom of his son Cunobelinus, based on Camulodunum. The struggles between the Catuvellauni and the Trinovantes were finally settled by the union of the two tribes under the rule of Cunobelinus, and the disappearance of rivals. To the south-west, the extension of the dynasty of Tasciovanus was undertaken by another of his sons, Eppaticus, whose territories appear to have been won from the rival dynasty of Commius. It was probably he who displaced Eppillus, another son of Commius, from Calleva, where he had struck a few coins. Eppillus betook himself to Kent, where the kingdom he set up, possibly in association with another ruler, Iovir, was eventually overrun by Cunobelinus. Two coins also exist of a third member of Tasciovanus' dynasty, the famous Caratacus, son of Cunobelinus, but it is not yet possible to assign him any territory. In the south Tincommius, who is also recorded as suppliant to Augustus, was supplanted by his brother Verica, who in turn was driven out and, by appealing to Claudius, provided the occasion for the Claudian invasion of 43 A.D.

The dynastic coinages of this final phase are given on Map 5. This shows the political structure of the advanced south-eastern part of the country at the time of the coming of the Romans, and it is largely, though not precisely, reproduced in the cantonal divisions adopted by the Roman government.

Surrounding the area shown in Maps 4 and 5 are four very clearly defined regions, each of which in Roman times also formed a separate canton. These are the Durotriges in the south-west, the Dobunni in the Cotswolds, the Coritani in the Midlands, and the Icenii in East Anglia; their coins are shown on Map 6. In three of these areas we have already met the first gold uninscribed coinages, British H, I and K amongst the Coritani, British J and N amongst the Icenii, and British R amongst the Dobunni. In each case they were succeeded by inscribed coinages of gold and silver, bearing the names of local rulers. Amongst the Coritani the names are in pairs (in one instance three names) which may indicate, at least to begin with, a magistral system; amongst the Icenii (with one exception) and the Dobunni we have single names of chieftains which we can arrange in probable order. These inscribed coinages had undoubtedly begun by early in the second quarter of the first century A.D. and apparently continued to be struck for a few years after the initial Roman conquest; in outlying parts they may have survived in use longer.

The names of the rulers, by tribes, are:—

Coritani: Vep-Corfi, Esup-Asu, Aun-Ast, Dumno-Tigir-Seno, Volisios-Dumnocoveros, Volisios-Dumnovellau, Volisios-Cartivel.

Icenii: Can-Duro, Anted, Ed, Ecen, Aesu, Safnu.

Dobunni: Anted-rig, Eisu, Catti, Comux, Inam, Corio (south-west), Bodvoc (north-east).

The coins of the Durotriges are in a different class. They are found in a well-defined area of Dorset, West Wiltshire and West Hampshire. We have already met the gold coins of British B in this area; these were, however, replaced before 56 B.C., as is shown by the Jersey hoard, by silver staters of the same type as British A, or very rarely British B, derived from Gallo-Belgic C. The silver staters are accompanied by silver quarter staters of the same type as British O, derived from Gallo-Belgic D. It looks, therefore, as if before 56 B.C. there had been a fusion in this area of at least three strains, British A, B and O, the home of two of which had previously lain in the territory of the Atreabates. The reason for this displacement may be found in the great incursion of Gallo-Belgic E across the south coast. In addition there existed here already at the same date a coinage of extremely thin and fragile silver pieces, while at a later date we have two examples of a silver coinage inscribed with the name Crab. Eventually the silver staters are replaced by bronze staters, at first struck, later cast, which undoubtedly continued in use late into the first century A.D. The coinage of the area is thus essentially composite, and it may well be that the adoption of base silver, in place of gold, as the principal means of exchange was the result of the influence of the Armorican traders from across the Channel.

Armorican coins are also derived from the staters of Philip of Macedon, but by a different ancestry. A few Armorican gold coins are found here; they appear to show a trade route from the mouth of the Loire, in the territory of the Namnetes, to Hengistbury and the interior, but the evidence is early and slight. A considerable number of base silver Armorican coins are found here, nearly all of the type which may be attributed to the tribe of the Coriosolites, who lived in Brittany around Corseul. The wide distribution of these coins, shown on Map 7, is essentially coastal, obviously the result of seaborne trade. Although Roman historians record the Veneti as the carriers of this trade, they have not left any substantial coinage to mark their traces. A few refugee hoards have been found here on the coast, as in the Channel Islands, but the coins provide no evidence for any invasions of this country from Armorican Gaul.

A number of miscellaneous Celtic coins have been found here; more come from Belgic Gaul than elsewhere, but none are found in sufficient quantity or concentrations to be significant, and the reverse traffic was negligible. The only important find of British coins in Gaul is the Jersey find already mentioned, clearly a contribution from the Durotriges towards the defence of Gaul against Caesar. The most unexpected find of Celtic coins here is one of imitations of silver coins of Marseilles, originating in Cisalpine Gaul, near the Italian Lakes, which was found at Paul, near Penzance, and was no doubt connected with the tin trade. At the other extreme is an early hoard of gold "bullets", primitive coins with Germanic antecedents from the Marne district, found at Kirkurd in Peebles-shire.

Another find from the Penzance neighbourhood consisted of cast imitations of bronze coins of Massalia, of a type common in eastern and central Gaul. These coins are the relatively sophisticated prototypes of an enigmatic series of primitive British coins cast in an alloy of tin and bronze; they have scratched on one side a pretence at a head and on the other half a dozen lines suggestive of a bull. The coins are found in very large numbers, mostly in Kent and on the banks of the Thames, but they have also turned up in a variety of other sites; there is a recognisable sub-group on the borders of Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire. The find spots are shown on Map 8. This is a local money of convenience, but it is still obscure how and when the idea was brought from Central Gaul to this country; it certainly continued in use down to the Roman conquest, but there is some reason to suppose that it had had a long life before that, and might even have started before Caesar's invasions. The primitive character of the coins as well as their point of origin in Gaul suggests that they were not made for the invading Belgic chieftains, with whom the bulk of the coinage is so clearly associated, but by and for whom they were made has yet to be determined.

Also on Map 8 is shown the distribution of iron currency bars. As these are undoubtedly the *talae ferreae ad certum pondus examinatae* mentioned by Caesar, they must have originated before the middle of the first century B.C. Archaeologically their associations are with Iron Age B, and in the areas where they circulated they preceded the spread of the regular, Belgic-derived, coinage. Their distribution pattern has suggested a possible connection with the exploitation of iron in the Forest of Dean.

CONCORDANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL TYPES OF UNINSCRIBED COINS REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT AND INCLUDED IN THE MAPS

References are to R.P. Mack: *The Coinage of Ancient Britain*, London, 1953 (listed as "Mack"), and H. de la Tour: *Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises*, Paris, 1892 (listed as "B.N.").

GAULISH TYPES

- Gallo-Belgic A: Mack 1-4; B.N. 7878, 7879, 7886, 7892.
 B: Mack 5-8; B.N. 8694, 8697, 8701, 8701a.
 C: Mack 26, 30; B.N. 8593, 8597, 8603.
 D: Mack 39, 41, 42; B.N. 8538, 8611, 8722, 8729, 8731, 8732.
 E: Mack 27, 27a; B.N. 8704, 8707, 8710, 8717.
 F: B.N. 8018, 8020, 8600.
 Abrincatui (silver): B.N. J7-15.
 Baiocasses (gold): B.N. 6983.
 (silver): B.N. 6978.
 Coriosolites (silver): Rybot: *Armorican Art*, Nos. 1-89, 91 ("Channel Islands" type).
 Namnetes (gold): B.N. 6723, 6724, 6728, 6735.
 Osismii (silver): B.N. 6555.
 Redones (gold): B.N. 6758 (reversed).
 Unelli (gold): B.N. 6937, 6938.
 Veneti (silver): Type of the Brech Hoard.

BRITISH TYPES

- British A: Mack 28, 29.
 B: Mack 32.
 C: Mack 31.
 D: Mack 33.
 E: Mack 48.
 F: Mack 47.
 G: Mack 46, 46a, 35.
 H: Mack 50, 51, 51a.
 I: Mack 52-57.
 J: Mack 49, 49a.
 K: Mack 447-449a.
 L: Mack 133-138, 140-143.
 M: Mack 62 (= 139), 147, 148.
 N: Mack 397-404.
 O: Mack 40, 43-45.
 P: Mack 36, 38.
 Q: Mack 58-61, 63-67, 69-75.
 R: Mack 68, 374.
 X (gold): Mack 76, 146, 151, 270, 271.
 (silver): Mack 272, 272a, 280, 412, 414, 435-445.
 (bronze): Mack 273, 274, 277, 281, 446.
 Y (gold): Mack 78, 284, 285, 293, 294.
 (bronze): Mack 295, 296.
 Z (gold): Mack 77, 80, 81, 84, 85, 144, 145, 292.
 (silver): Mack 89-91.

BRITISH TYPES (contd.)

"Tin", Class I: Mack 9-22.

Class II: Mack 23-25.

Durotriges (silver): Mack 317.

(silver quarter staters): Mack 319.

(thin silver): Mack 321, 321a.

(struck bronze): Mack 318.

(cast bronze): Mack 322-369.

Dobunni (gold): Mack 68, 374 (British R).

(silver): Mack 376-384a.

Iceni (gold): Mack 397-404 (see also British N).

(silver): Mack 407-409, 411-413, 415, 417, 429.

Coritani (gold): Mack 447-449a (British K).

(silver): Mack 405, 406, 410, 450-456.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

For reasons already discussed, it is not possible to construct a detailed chronology for the whole of the British Iron Age in itself. The table given here has been compiled with three aims in mind: first, to provide a time scale for the beginning, extension and persistence of the cultures, both British and continental, referred to in the text; second, to relate this time scale, however approximately, to contemporary Mediterranean history, where exact dates are known; and third, to trace the inexorable rise of Rome as a world power and to indicate both the inevitability of the Caesarian and Claudian invasions of Britain and the reasons for their occurring when they did.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Date BC	GREECE AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	ROME AND WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN	GAUL			SOUTHERN BRITAIN		Date BC
			Historical Events	Cultures	Cultures	Historical Events		
700	776 First Olympiad	Foundation of Carthage						
	Beginning of Greek Colonization	753 Foundation of Rome c.750 Foundation of Cumae 751-1 Foundation of Syracuse Greek colonization of Sicily & Southern Italy		HALLSTATT B				
	Cimmerian invasion of Asia Minor				LATE			
600	c.630 Foundation of Cyrene			HALLSTATT C	BRONZE			
	Periander tyrant of Corinth	c.600 Foundation of Massalia by Phocaean						
	594-3 Solon archon at Athens				AGE			
500	560-46 Croesus king of Lydia							
	546 Persian conquest of Lydia		Massaliote Periplus	HALLSTATT D		Massaliote Periplus		
	538 Cyrus takes Babylon 525 Persian conquest of Egypt	535 Destruction of Phocaean fleet at Alalia Conquest of Tartessos by Carthaginians 508 Capture of Rome by Etruscans	Princess burial at Vix					
400	Rise of Athens							
	499 Ionian revolt against Persia 490 Battle of Marathon 480 Battle of Salamis	496 Battle of Lake Regillus 474 Defeat of Etruscans by Hiero of Syracuse				Introduction of iron in east & south Britain. Settlements at Staple Howe, Scarborough, West Harling, All Cannings Cross etc.	500	
	Development of the Athenian Empire		Marne chariot burials at Somme Bionne etc.					
300	431 Outbreak of Peloponnesian War							
	404 Surrender of Athens to Sparta	413 Athenian disaster at Syracuse 405-367 Establishment of Syracusan Empire by Dionysius						
	399 Death of Socrates	390 Capture of Rome by Gauls		LA TÈNE I	IRON AGE A	Settlement at Little Woodbury Visit to Britain of Pytheas of Massalia	400	
200	355-36 Philip II king of Macedon	356-1 War of Rome and Etruria						
	336-33 Campaigns of Alexander the Great							
	323 Death of Alexander the Great Establishment of Seleucids in Syria & Ptolemies in Egypt							
100	281-73 War of Rome with Pyrrhus 280-79 Invasion of Greece by Gauls Galatians established in Asia Minor 273 Treaty of Rome with Egypt	281-73 War of Rome with Pyrrhus 281-66 Rome conquers south Italy 264-41 First Punic War				Marnian invasion of east Yorkshire (chariot burials) and southern Britain Development of univallate hill forts	300	
		246 Carthaginian domination of Spain 227 Roman governors of Sicily & Sardinia 226-4 Rome conquers Cisalpine Gaul 218-01 Second Punic War	Settlement at La Tène flourishing	LA TÈNE				
	214-05 First Macedonian War							
0	200-196 Second Macedonian War 171-168 Third Macedonian War Egypt a Roman protectorate 167 Macedonia & Illyria protectorates 148 Macedonia a Roman Province 146 Destruction of Corinth	Two Roman Provinces in Spain 181 Celtiberian War 149-6 Third Punic War and destruction of Carthage Africa a Roman Province 143-33 Numantine War	Introduction of coinage in Gaul 181 Roman Province in Transalpine Gaul 184 Roman conquest of southern Gaul 141 Roman Province in Transalpine Gaul	II	IRON AGE B	Evolution of multiple defences for hill forts	200	
	133 Asia a Roman Province 103 Romans in Cilicia	122 Roman conquest of Balearic Isles 112-06 Jugurthine War	118 Building of the Via Domitia 109-1 Cimbric & Teutones invade Gaul	LA TÈNE III		Beginning of Belgic immigrations and introduction of coinage	100	
	88-84 First Mithradatic War 74-65 Second Mithradatic War 74 Cyrene & Bithynia Roman Provinces 64 Syria a Roman Province 61 Death of Mithradates 58 Rome annexes Cyprus 54 Roman disaster at Carrhae 48 Battle of Philippi 30 Egypt becomes imperial property 29 Moesia a Roman Province 27 Cyprus a Roman Province 23 Galatia & Pamphylia Provinces	60 The First Triumvirate 49 Civil War, Caesar Dictator 49 Roman Province of Africa Nova 44 Assassination of Julius Caesar Civil Wars culminating in 31 Victory of Octavian (Augustus) at Actium and establishment of the Principate	71-61 Romans at war with the Aedui and Sequani 59-49 Caesar's conquest of Gallia 52 Revolt & defeat of Vercingetorix 51 Fall of Uxellodunum 43 Foundation of Lugdunum 15 Augustus reorganises Gaul Roman Provinces of Raetia and Noricum		IRON AGE C	Power of the Trinovantes under Mandubracius challenged by the Catuvellauni under Cassivellaunus 55-14 Expeditions of Julius Caesar Flight of Commius to Britain Growing strength of the Catuvellauni under Tascovalanus Dynastic wars in Britain Expansion of the Catuvellauni under Cunobelinus	0	
AD	Birth of Christ			ROMAN				
	14-36 Parthian War	14-37 Principate of Tiberius	9 Defeat of Varus in Germany 10 Roman Province of Pannonia 16 Romans abandon the idea of an Elbe frontier					
	46 Roman annexation of Thrace	37-41 Principate of Gaius (Caligula) 41-54 Principate of Claudius	41 Revolt of Florus & Saccoriv 41 Romans at war with Chatti & Chauci					
AD	70 Destruction of Jerusalem	54-68 Principate of Nero 68-69 Principate of Galba 69 Principate of Otho & Vitellius 69-75 Principate of Vespasian	68-9 Revolt of Vindex		ROMANO-BRITISH	40 Abortive invasion of Caligula Death of Cunobelinus 45 Claudian invasion of Britain 49 Roman Colony at Camulodunum 60 Revolt of Boudicca 71-73 Conquest of the Brigantes 75 Conquest of South Wales 78 Conquest of North Wales		

TABLE I—APPROXIMATE DURATION OF IMPORTED GALLO-BELGIC AND BRITISH UNINSCRIBED COINS IN BRITAIN

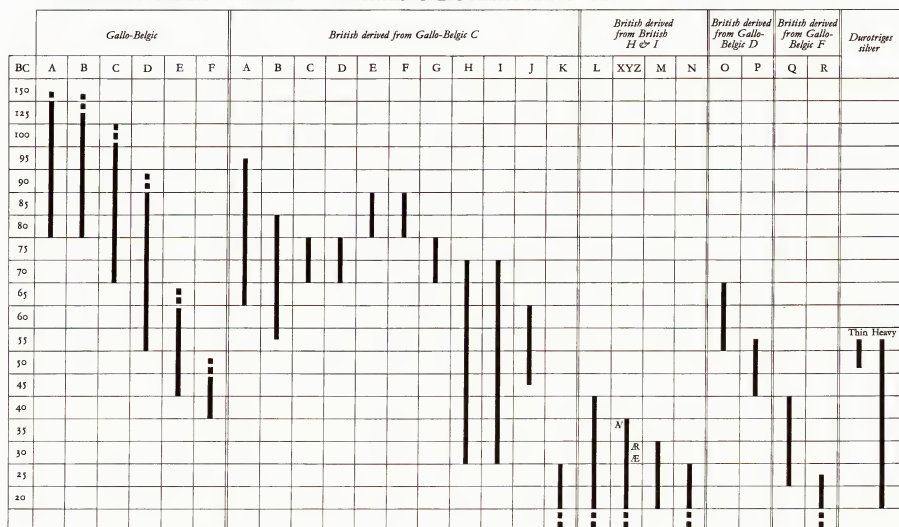
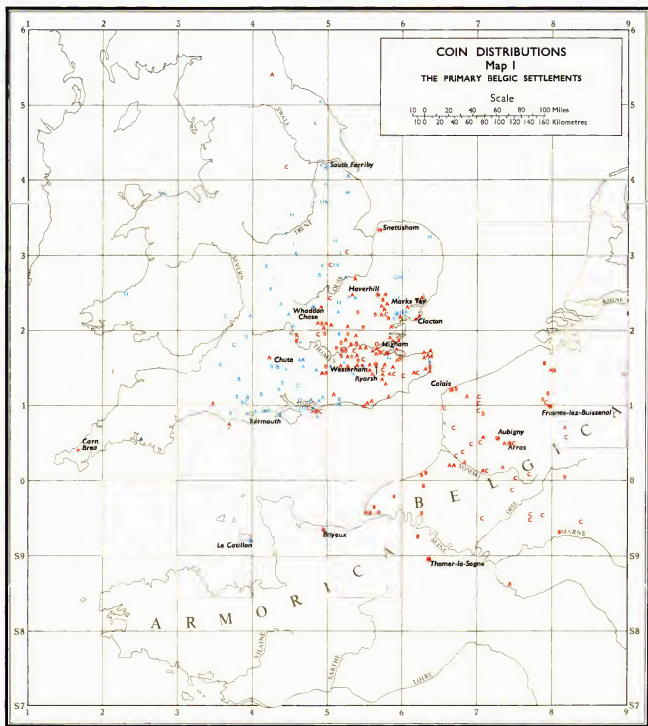


TABLE II—APPROXIMATE DATES OF INSCRIBED BRITISH COINS

Date	ATREBATES	CATUVELLAUNI	TRINOVANTES	KENT	BORDERS OF CATUVELLAUNI	DUROTRIGES	DORUNNI	CORITANI	ICENI
BC 45	(Commios arrives)	(L)	(X)	(YZ)	(X)	(AR)	—	—	—
30	Commios	"	"	"	"	"	(R)	(K)	(N)
20	Tincommius	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
15	"	Tasciovanus	Tasciovanus Addedomarus	Dubnovellaunos	?	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	?	"	"	"	"
5	"	"	Dubnovellaunos	"	Andoco (NW)	"	"	"	"
0	"	"	"	Vosenios	"	"	"	"	"
AD 5	Eppillus	"	Diras ?	"	"	Crab	"	"	"
10	Verica	Sego ?	Cunobelinus	Eppillus	—	"	"	"	Can-Duro
15	"	Cunobelinus	"	"	—	"	Anted	Aun-Ast	Antedi
20	"	"	"	"	—	(Æ struck)	"	Esup-Asu	"
25	"	"	"	Cunobelinus	Epaticus (SE)	"	Eisu	Vep-Corf	Ed
30	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dumno-Tigir-Seno	Ecen
35	"	"	"	"	Caratacus	"	Catti	Volisios-Dumnocoveros	Ece
40	"	(Togodumnus, Caratacus)	(Togodumnus, Caratacus)	(Togodumnus, Caratacus)	—	"	Comus, Inam	"	"
45	(Cogidumnus)	/	/	/	/	"	Corio (SW), Bostroe (NE)	Volisios-Dumnocovellaunos	Aesu, Saffu
50	"	/	/	/	/	"	/	Volisios-Carivel	(Prasutagus)
55	"	/	/	/	/	(Æ cast)	/	/	"
60	"	/	/	/	/	"	/	/	(Boudicca)
65	/	/	/	/	/	"	/	/	/
70	/	/	/	/	/	"	/	/	/

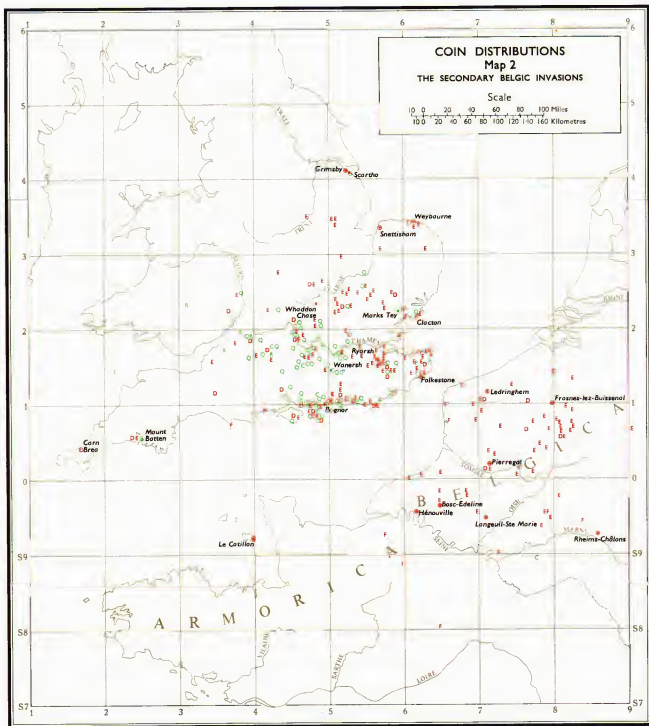
(Names in brackets are those of rulers of whom no coins are known. Letters in brackets refer to types of unscripted coins persisting in this period).



LEGEND

Gallo-Belgic coins Red
 British derivatives Blue
 Coins found in hoards ●
 For explanation of letters, see text.

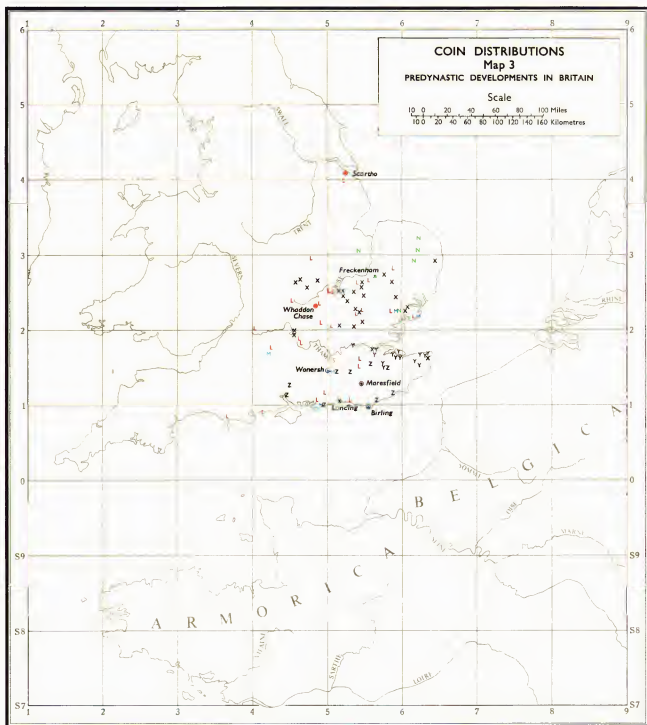
Finds outside the area of this map:—
 Gallo-Belgic A: Tayac (Gironde) (in hoard)
 British X: Vildbjerg (Denmark).

**LEGEND**

Gallo-Belgic coins Red
 British Derivatives Blue & Green
 Coins of Commius C
 (For explanation of other letters, see text)
 Coins found in hoards •

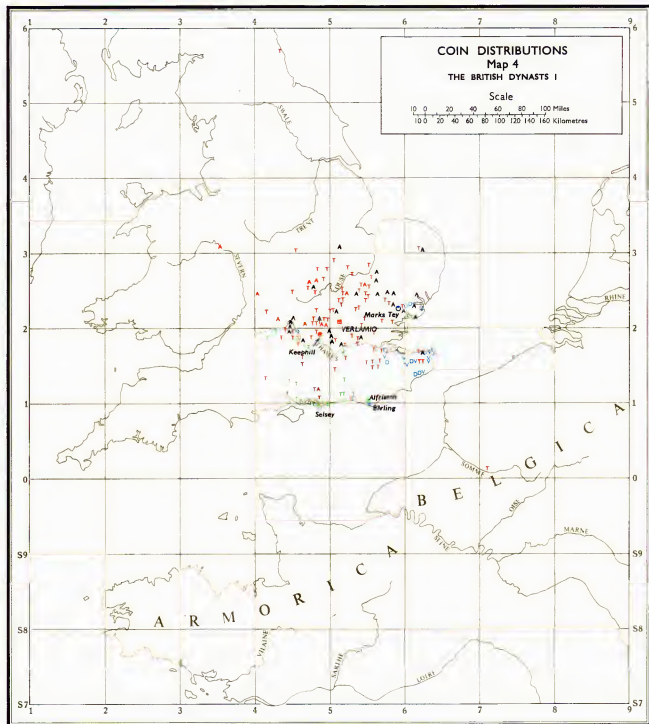
Finds outside the area of this map:—

Gallo-Belgic : Ciney (Namur, Belgium),
 Neckarwestheim (Germany).

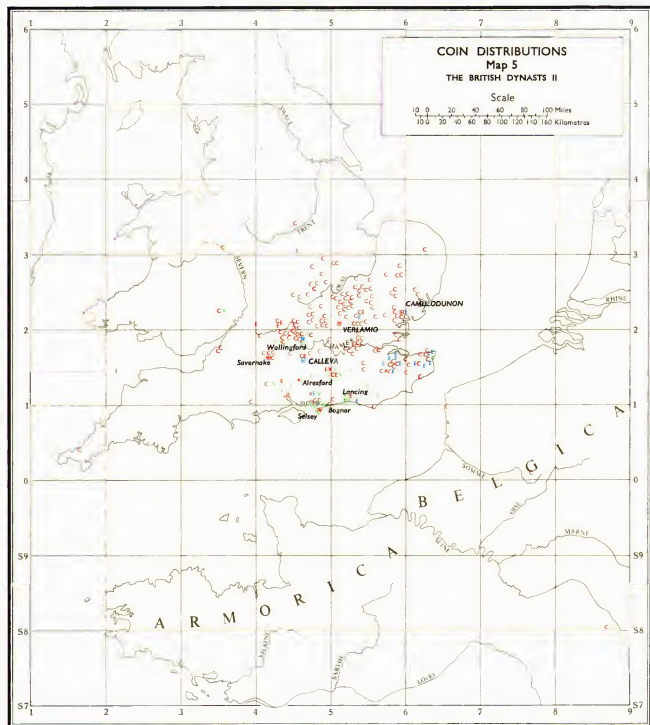
**LEGEND**

Principal gold coinages, British L, M and N, are shown in red, blue and green respectively

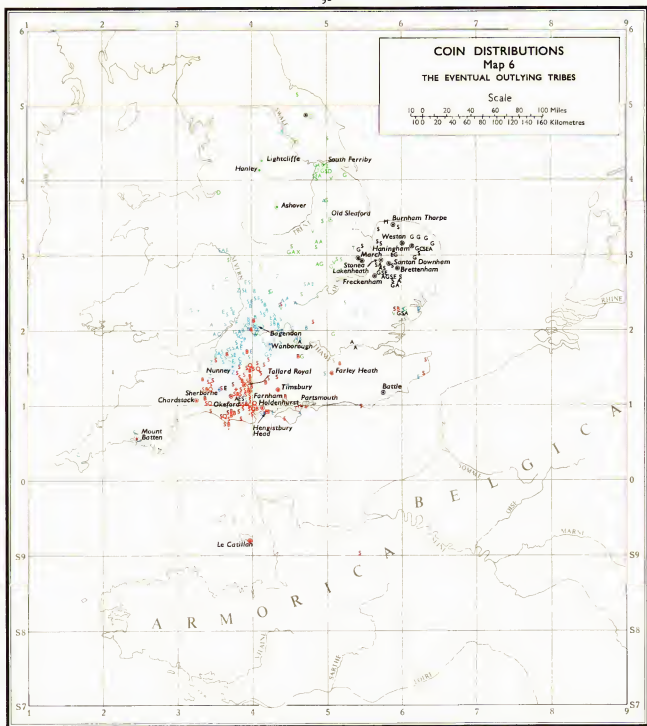
Subsidiary coinages, in gold, silver and bronze, are grouped regionally as British x, y and z, and are shown in black.

**LEGEND**

Coins of Tasciovanus (incl. Sego, Dias & Rues)...	T	Coins of Addedomaros	A
" Andoco	A	Coins found in hoards	B
" Vosenios & Sa	V	Known Mints	B
" Dubnovellaunos	D	Finds outside the area of this map:—	
" Tincommius	T	Tasciovanus: Sorö (Zealand, Denmark)	

**LEGEND**

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|---|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Coins of Cunobelinus ... | ... | ... | C | Coins found in hoards ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Epaticcus ... | ... | ... | E | Known Mints ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Caratacus ... | ... | ... | X | Finds outside the area of this map— | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Eppilius (incl. Iovir) ... | ... | ... | I | Cunobelin: Saintes (Charente Maritime) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " Verica ... | ... | ... | V | | | | | |



LEGEND

DUOTRIGES
UNINSCRIBED COINS

Silver Staters	200	2000	2000	S
“ Quarter Staters	200	200	200	Q
Thin Silver	200	2000	2000	T
Struck Bronze Staters	200	200	200	B
Cast “ “	200	200	200	C
INSCRIBED COINS				
Crab	200	200	200	C

CORITANI
UNINSCRIBED COINS

Gold (= British £)
Silver
INSCRIBED COINS
Vep-Corf
Esup-Asu (S. Ferraby &
Lightcliffe only)
Aun-Ast
Dumno-Tigr-Seno
Volisios-Dumnocoveros
Volisios-Dumnovellaunos
Volisios-Cartivel (Honley only)

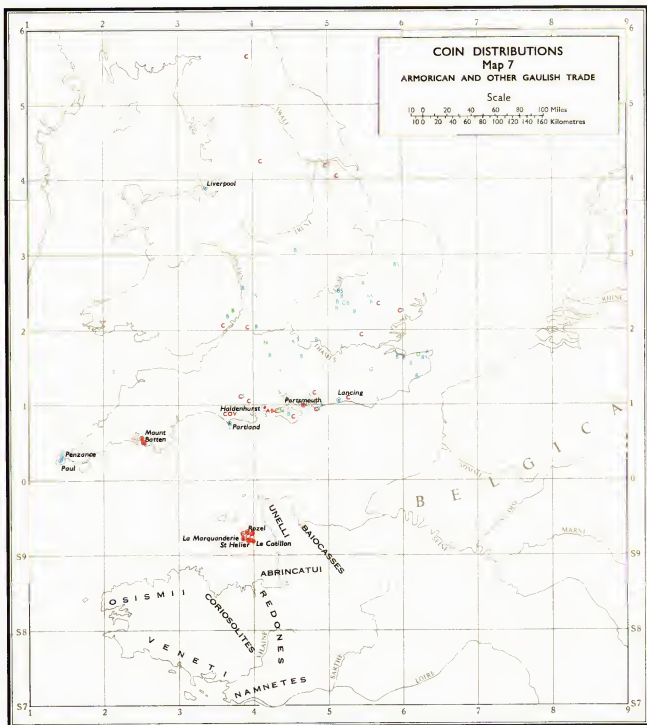
ICENI
UNINSCRIBED COINS

Gold (incl. British N)	100	1000
Silver	100	1000
INSCRIBED COINS		
Can-Duro	100	1000
Antedi (incl. Ed)	100	1000
Ecen (incl. Ece)	100	1000
Aesu	100	1000
Safnu	100	1000

DOBUNNI
UNINSCRIBED COINS

Gold (= British £)	1000	1000	5
Silver	1000	1000	5
INSCRIBED COINS			
Anted	1000	1000	5
Eisu	1000	1000	5
Catti	1000	1000	5
Comux	1000	1000	5
Inam	1000	1000	5
Corio	1000	1000	5
Bodvuc	1000	1000	5

Coins found in hoards Known Mints
Finds outside the area of this map:— Coritani, uninscribed gold: Vildbjerg (Denmark).



LEGEND

ARMORICAN GOLD COINS

Baiocasses	...	...	...	...	B
Namnetes	...	...	...	...	N
Redones	...	...	...	...	R
Unelli	...	...	...	...	U

ARMORICAN SILVER COINS

Abrincatui	...	...	...	...	A
Baiocasses	...	...	...	...	B
Coriosolites	...	...	...	...	C
Osismii	...	...	...	...	O
Veneti	...	...	...	...	V

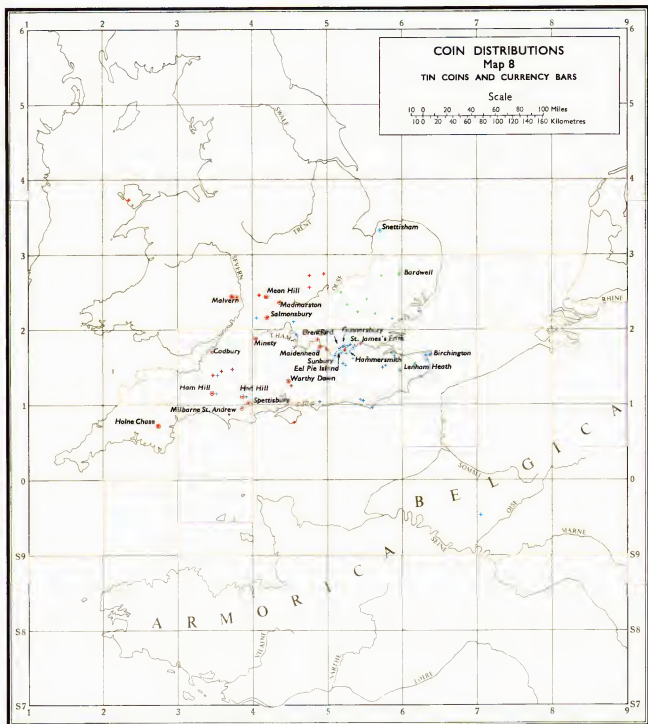
MISCELLANEOUS GAULISH IMPORTS

Gold	...	...	...	...	G
Silver	...	...	...	...	S
Bronze	...	...	...	...	T

Coins found in hoards ...*

The continental findspots of the types included in this map are not shown.

Other finds from Britain: Coriosolites (Silver): Lesmahagow (Lanarkshire). Gold "Bullets" (hoard): Kirkcud (Peeblesshire)

**LEGEND**

- Tin coins (Class I) Blue
 " " (Class II) Green
 Currency Bars Red
 Hoards (including finds of five or more Currency Bars) *

INDEX

In this index sites are arranged in categories, according to the symbols used on the map, and within each category are listed in numerical order of their grid references. This enables each site to be identified and related to the appropriate sheet in the standard series of Ordnance Survey maps. As mentioned above, findspots shown by the small cross symbol are not listed, but enquiries about them may be addressed to the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey.

The following conventions are used in the index:—

- * Sites which have yielded Continental imports.
- † Earthworks and Settlements with Fogous.
- ‡ Unfinished earthworks.

Note on the use of the National Grid

The map carries the graticule of the National Grid in 10 kilometre squares and the limits of the 100 kilometre squares are indicated by a heavier gauge line. An alphabetical system of reference of 100 kilometre squares has now replaced the numerical system; within the Index both systems are shown and a diagram on page 34 illustrates the relationship between the two.

The position of any feature or symbol on the map can be stated in terms of a grid reference. To take an example, in the list of Farms in the index a farm is shown at grid reference SU(41)540924. SU and 41 are the alternative methods of indicating the 100 kilometre square, the remaining six figures give the position of the farm within that square to the nearest 100 metres. Although, at the scale of this map, it is only possible to read a four-figure (1,000 metres) reference a six-figure reference is given if it is known, so that it can be located on a larger scale map; but where the record of a find specifies only a vague area, such as a parish or estate, a four-figure reference is given.

The grid reference can also be used to determine the National Grid map or plan on which the feature can be found. Writing the reference of the farm in the form SU 540 924, if we now ignore the third and last digits we are left with SU 54 92 which defines a kilometre square and is the sheet number of the 1:25,000 (2½-inch) plan on which the farm appears. Similarly it can be seen that SU 59 defines a 10 kilometre square and is the sheet number of the 1:25,000 (2½-inch) map in which the feature falls. Since a six-inch National Grid map is 5 kilometres square it occupies a quadrant (NW, NE, SW or SE) of a 10 kilometre square, and the map is numbered accordingly. From its grid reference, SU 54 92, it can be deduced that the farm is in the SW quadrant of the 10 kilometre square and, therefore, the appropriate six-inch National Grid map is SU 59 SW.

Referring back to our example, in the index we find that the full entry reads:—

SU(41)540924 158 Berks 15NE Long Wittenham Wigbalds.

This means that the farm lay at or near a place called Wigbalds in the parish of Long Wittenham in the county of Berkshire; we can see the farm symbol at this reference on the map above the C in Sinodun Camp. The relevant sheet in the one-inch Seventh Series maps is 158, and the site falls on the old County Series' six-inch sheet Berks. 15NE. From the map reference we can see, as explained above, that the relevant National Grid sheets are:—

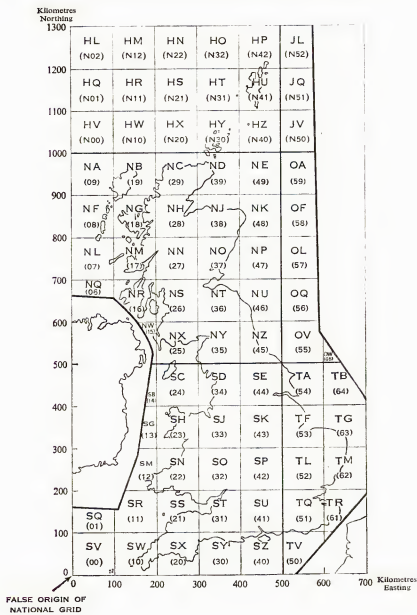
1:25,000 (2½-inch) SU 5492
Six-inch SU 59SW
1:25,000 (2½-inch) SU 59

Most of the major extant monuments, such as hill forts, are shown on the Ordnance Survey one-inch maps. Other sites and findspots are normally shown on the maps of a scale of two-and-a-half inches to the mile or larger. In the case of recent discoveries regard must be had to the date at which the map concerned was last revised.

§ The six-inch County Series maps are being gradually replaced by six-inch National Grid sheets. By 1964 the whole of England and Wales will be covered by the six-inch National Grid Series.

THE NATIONAL REFERENCE SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

Diagram showing 100 km. squares, the figures used to designate them formerly, and the letters which have replaced the figures



INDEX

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
BELGIC OPPIDA					
*SZ(40)83954	181	Suster 81NW	Seley	Mednery	Red
SU(41)86098	168	Hants 41SW	Winchester	VENTA	Red
*SU(41)66964	168	Hants 41SE	Silchester	CALLEVA	Red
*SP(42)10762	157	Glos 42SW	Bagendon	Bagendon (S.E. of)	Red
*TL(52)12365	160	Herts 52SW	St Albans	VERULAMION	Red
TL(52)18613	147	Herts 52SW	Wheatthampstead	(Prae Wood)	Red
*TL(52)19140	148	Herts 52SW	Braughing	Devil's Dyke	Red
*TL(52)38723	149	Essex 37NW	Colchester	Gatesbury	Red
				CAMULODUNON	Red
				(Sheepen)	Red

HILL FORTS, MULTIVALLATE (over 15 acres enclosed)

SW(10)686407	189	Corn 63NE	Illogan	Carn Brea	Black
SX(40)00395	190	Corn 66NE	St Goran	Dodman Point	Black
SS(21)53347	163	Devon 15W	Ilfracombe	Hillsborough	Black
SH(23)39091	106	Anglesey 2NE	Llanbedr	Dinas Gynfor	Black
SH(23)51763	108	Denbigh 4SW	Abergele	Pen-y-Corddy	Black
SY(30)41947	178	Dorset 39NW	Askerwell	Eggardon Hill	Black
*SY(30)66981	178	Dorset 47NW	Winterborne St. Martin	Maiden Castle	Purple
ST(31)45189	165	Somerset 18NW	Churchill	Dolebury Camp	Black
ST(31)478170	177	Somerset 82SW	Stoke sub Hamdon	Han Hill	Purple
ST(31)54067	156	Glos 54NW	Tidcombe	Spital Meend	Black
ST(31)62812	166	Somerset 74SW	South Cadbury	Gadbury Castle	Black
ST(31)74448	166	Somerset 36SW	Elm	Tedbury Camp	Black
ST(31)78498	156	Glos 49SW	Uley	Uley Bury	Black
ST(31)818740	156	Wilt 19SW	Colerne	Bury Camp	Black
ST(31)84126	178	Dorset 14SW	Child Okeford	Hambleton Hill	Black
ST(31)87106	178	Dorset 14SW	Stourpaine	Hod Hill	Purple
ST(31)898456	167	Wilt 52NW	Wanborough	Battlesbury	Black
ST(31)901316	167	Wilt 43SW	Bratton	Bratton Castle	Black
ST(31)96283	167	Wilt 64SE	Tisbury	Castle Ditches	Black
ST(31)964010	179	Dorset 43SW	Shapwick	Badbury Rings	Black
SO(32)284610	190	Rad 23SW	Evenjobb	Burfa Camp	Black
SO(32)441668	198	Here 78W	Amesbury	Croft Ambrey	Black
SO(32)447819	129	Salop 71NW	Cumington	Norton Camp	Black
SO(32)44547	144	Here 19SE	Leominster Out	Ivington Camp	Black
SO(32)53160	162	Here 14SW	Gusbury	Lieke Down	Black
SO(32)719398	143	Here 46SW	Colwall	Herefordshire Beacon	Black
SO(32)760751	143	Here 42NW	Eastnor	Midsomer Hill	Black
SO(32)984284	144	Glos 20SW	Gotherington	Nottingham Hill	Black
SJ(33)063781	108	Flint 4NE	Cwm	Mael Hiraddug	Black
SJ(33)128676	108	Flint 8SE	Nannerch	Pen-y-cloddiau	Black
SJ(33)166601	120	Denbigh 20SW	Llanbedr-Dyffryn Clwyd	Foel Penll	Black
SJ(33)261220	117	Montg 12SW	Ganghoda	Llanymerech Hill	Black
SJ(33)292144	118	Montg 16SW	Craggion	The Breidden	Black
SJ(33)296310	118	Salop 12SW	Selattyn	Old Orvestry	Black
SJ(33)577274	118	Salop 22SW	Weston & Wixhill	under Redcastle	Black
				Bury Walls	Black
SJ(33)629082	118	Salop 42NW	Wellington Rural	The Wrekin	Black

SJ(33)679178	118	Salop 30SW	Kinnersley	Wail	Black
*SZ(40)170908	179	Hants 86SE	Bournemouth	Hengistbury Head	Purple
SU(41)012313	167	Wilt 59SW	Steeple Langford	Hanging Langford	Purple
SU(41)035403	167	Wilt 59NE	Steeple Langford	Yarnbury	Purple
SU(41)046692	157	Wilt 27SE	Cherhill	Oldbury	Purple
SU(41)060313	167	Wilt 59SE	Great Wiltford	Ebsbury	Purple
SU(41)128196	179	Hants 54SW	White Wishford	Castle Ditches	Black
SU(41)216503	167	Wilt 45SW	North Tidworth	Sidbury	Black
SU(41)313576	168	Hants 31SE	Nether Wallop	Domesbury	Black
SU(41)573953	158	Oxon 46SW	Dorchester	Dike Hills	Purple
SU(41)825300	169	Surrey 22SW	Farnham	Caesar's Camp	Black
SU(41)994880	159	Bucks 48SE	Gerrards Cross	Bulstrode Park	Black
SP(42)074293	144	Glos 21NE	Stunway	Upper Coscombe	Black
SP(42)157288	144	Glos 21NE	Condicote	Ebbury	Purple
*SP(42)171208	144	Glos 29SW	Bourton on the Water	Salmonsbury	Purple
SP(42)177413	144	Warwick 50SW	Quinton	Meon Hill	Black
SP(42)586646	132	Norwicks 43NW	Davenry	Borough Hill	Black
SK(43)188837	111	Derby 9NE	Castleton	Man Tor	Black
TQ(51)269640	170	Surrey 13SE	Canhamton	Canhamton (S.W. of)	Black
TQ(51)331332	170	Surrey 27SW	Caterham	Cardinal's Cap	Black
TQ(51)411640	171	Kent 16SW	Bromley	Caesar's Camp Keston	Black
TQ(51)432417	171	Surrey 49SW	Langfield	Dry Hill Camp	Black
TQ(51)518646	171	Kent 17SW	Lullingstone	Hulberray	Purple
TQ(51)561382	171	Sussex 6SE	Frant	High Rocks	Black
TQ(51)582566	171	Kent 40NE	Ightham	Oldbury	Purple
TL(20)095112	147	Herts 27SW	Redbourn	The Auberys	Black
TL(20)095895	147	Herts 11NW	Hexton	Ravenham Castle	Purple
TL(52)492187	148	Essex 42NW	Great Hallingbury	Wilt 52NW	Black

HILL FORTS, UNIVALLATE (over 15 acres enclosed)

SM(10)719233	190	Corn 77SW	St. Martin in Menage	Tremayne Camp	Black
SW(12)718090	111	Pemb 31SW	Marles	Woodlack Point	Black
SX(20)418483	187	Corn 53SW	Rame	Rame Head	Black
SO(30)669396	187	Devon 13SW	Malborough	Bolt Tail	Black
SO(32)919118	164	Devon 43NE	Tiverton	Cannmore Castle	Black
SN(22)561243	140	Carm 34SW	Langdonk	Y Gwaer Fawr	Black
SH(33)129829	106	Anglesey 11NW	Holyhead Rural	Cae-y-Twr	Black
SH(33)280512	115	Carm 59NE	Llanysteyn	Carn Faldra	Black
SH(33)310393	115	Carm 32SW	Buan	Garn Boduan	Black
SH(43)86814	106	Anglesey 14SW	Llanfangel-ty'n-Sylwy	Bwerdd Arthur	Black
SY(30)530919	177	Dorset 38SE	Chilcombe	Chilcombe Hill	Black
SY(30)831802	178	Dorset 53SW	West Lulworth	Bindon Hill	Black
ST(31)606660	156	Somerset 12NE	Norton Malwarend	Mae's Knoll Camp	Black
ST(31)671207	166	Somerset 82SW	Milborne Port	Milborne Wick Camp	Black
ST(31)724713	156	Glos 77NW	Doynton	Royal Camp	Black
ST(31)768679	156	Somerset 83W	Bathampton	Solihull Hill	Black
ST(31)774610	156	Somerset 13NW	Bathampton	Bathampton Camp	Black
ST(31)899448	166	Wilt 51NE	Corsley	Cley Hill	Black
ST(31)913443	167	Wilt 52NW	Norton Bavant	Scratchbury	Black

Grid Reference 1-inch County 6-inch § Parish Place Colour

HILL PORTS, UNIVALLATE (over 15 acres enclosed) (continued)

ST(31)972364	167	Wilts 188NE	Stockton	Stockton Earthworks	... Purple
SO(32)410445	142	Here 330W	Credenhill	Credenhill Camp	... Black
SO(32)503311	142	Here 39SE	Aconbury	Aconbury Camp	... Black
SO(32)514564	142	Here 26SE	Sutton	Sutton Walls	... Black
SO(32)515621	142	Here 51NW	Henland	Gier Cop	... Black
SO(32)519779	129	Salop 724SE	Bitterley	Titterstone Clee	... Black
SO(32)519866	129	Salop 72SE	Abdon	Abdon Burf	... Black
SO(32)602224	142	Here 51NE	Ross Rural	Chase Wood Camp	... Black
SO(32)610598	130	Here 14SW	Thornbury	Wall Hills	... Black
SO(32)612326	143	Here 41SW	Much Marcle	Oldbury	... Black
SO(32)613181	143	Here 41NE	Leulaby Rural	Wall Hills	... Black
SO(32)749643	130	Worce 208SE	Great Witley	Woodbury Hill	... Black
SO(32)779767	130	Salop 31SW	Harefield	Chesterton Walls	... Black
SO(32)815090	136	Glos 41NW	Harefield	Harefield Beacon	... Black
SO(32)812013	136	Glos 49SE	Minchinhampton	Amberley Camp	... Red
SO(32)820217	143	Glos 34SW	Cranham	High Brotheridge	... Black
SO(32)958052	137	Glos 50NE	Dunstable Rouse	Pinbury	... Black
S(13)5017270	117	Montg 42W	Llangynog	Craig Rhiwarth	... Black
±SZ(40)480839	180	Hants 93SW	Gatcombe	Five Barrows	... Black
SU(41)115151	167	Wilts 47NW	Upavon	Casterley Camp	... Purple
SU(41)173277	167	Wilts 66NE	Stafford sub Castle	Old Sarum	... Purple
SU(41)143383	167	Wilts 60NE	Durnford	Ogbury	... Black
SU(41)146417	167	Wilts 54SE	Amesbury	Vespasian's Camp	... Black
SU(41)177619	167	Wilts 56NW	Pewsey	Martinsell Hill	... Black
SU(41)188318	167	Wilts 67NW	Wimborne	Figsbury Rings	... Black
SU(41)200687	177	Wilts 39W	Mildenhall	Forest Hill	... Black
SU(41)302713	181	Wilts 24SW	Ramsbury	Membury	... Black
SU(41)319656	168	Wilts 43SE	Tidcombe and Fosbury	Fosbury	... Black
SU(41)346455	168	Hants 23SE	Upper Clatford	Bury Hill	... Purple
SU(41)351446	168	Hants 23SE	Andover	Balksbury	... Black
SU(41)359117	180	Hants 56SE	Nursling and Rownham	The Walls	... Black
SU(41)375618	168	Berks 43SW	Combe	Walbury	... Black
SU(41)381311	168	Hants 32SW	Little Somerhome	Woodbury	... Black
SU(41)381845	158	Berks 20NW	Leicester Regis	Segsbury	... Black
SU(41)444455	168	Hants 24SE	Barton Stacey	Andyke	... Black
SU(41)482061	180	Hants 74SW	Hamble	Hamble Common Camp	... Black
SU(41)482476	168	Hants 30NW	Winchester	St. Catherine's Hill	... Black
SU(41)544494	168	Hants 18NE	Overton	Calbury	... Black
SU(41)613759	168	Hants 18NE	Basingstoke	Winklesbury	... Black
SU(41)643783	168	Oxon 51NE	Whitchurch	Boredon	... Black
SU(41)807183	181	Sussex 34SW	Harting	Harting Beacon Camp	... Black
SU(41)807847	159	Bucks 51NE	Medmenham	States House Camp	... Black
SU(41)816846	159	Bucks 51NE	Medmenham	Daneshfield Camp	... Purple
SU(41)861617	159	Bucks 47SW	Easthampstead	Cane's Camp	... Purple
SP(42)117384	144	Glos 79SE	Willesley	Willesley Hill	... Black
SP(42)127151	144	Glos 56NE	Northleach	Norbury Camp	... Black
SP(42)205230	144	Glos 29NW	Ilcomb	The Drum	... Black
SP(42)377693	143	Warwick 34NW	Wappenbury	Wappenbury	... Purple
SP(42)390482	145	Warwick 52NW	Ratley and Upton	Nadbury Camp	... Black
SP(42)391800	119	Bucks 34SW	Halton	Bodlington Hill	... Black
SK(42)406214	121	Leics 98E	Breedon on the Hill	Breedon Hill	... Black
SK(42)511148	121	Leics 24NE	Woodhouse	Beacon Hill	... Black
TV(50)609636	183	Sussex 82NE	Eastlean	Beltout Camp	... Black

Grid Reference 1-inch County 6-inch § Parish Place Colour

TQ(51)139080	182	Sussex 64NW	Worthing	Cissbury Ring	... Black
TQ(51)260111	182	Sussex 51SE	Poyrnings	Devil's Dyke	... Black
TQ(51)334951	182	Sussex 17NE	West Hoavly	Philpotts Camp	... Black
TQ(51)418092	183	Sussex 54SE	South Malling Without	Ranscombe Camp	... Black
TQ(51)438811	161	Essex 86NE	Ilford	Uphall Camp	... Black
TL(52)202325	147	Herts 73W	Letchworth	Wilbury	... Purple
TL(52)311381	148	Essex 78E	Littlebury	Ring Hill	... Black
TR(61)117375	173	Kent 46SW	Harbledown	Bigherry	... Purple
TM(62)200960	137	Norfolk 87W	Tasburgh	Tasburgh Camp	... Black

HILL PORTS, MULTIVALLATE (3-15 acres enclosed)

SW(10)514317	189	Con 67SW	St. Just	Kenidjack Castle	... Black
SW(10)557220	189	Con 78SE	St. Levan	Treyn Dinas	... Black
SW(10)561670	189	Con 67NE	Zennor	Boigian Castle	... Black
SW(10)412387	189	Con 61ASW	Zennor	Treacen Dinas	... Black
SW(10)614440	189	Con 62NE	Illogan	Crane Castle	... Black
SW(10)614511	189	Con 70SW	Sidney	Prospindick Hill	... Black
SW(10)782463	190	Con 37SW	Kenwyn	Bosvisack Camp	... Black
SW(10)836130	185	Con 31SE	St. Columb Minor	Trevelgue Head	... Black
SW(10)814731	185	Con 24SW	St. Merryn	Warren Camp	... Black
SW(10)914811	185	Con 18NE	St. Minver Highlands	Rumps Point	... Black
SW(10)945624	185	Con 33SW	St. Columb Major	Castle-an-Dinas	... Black
SR(11)971948	151	Pemb 41SW	Bosherston	Bosherston Camp	... Black
SM(12)722279	138	Pemb 14SW	St. David's	St. David's Head	... Black
SM(12)762240	138	Pemb 20NE	St. David's	Castell Penpeddaid	... Black
SK(20)202430	190	Con 60SW	St. Austell	Black Head	... Black
SK(20)208518	186	Con 34NE	Bosmin Borough	Castle Canyke	... Black
SK(20)201908	174	Con 11NE	Warbstow	Warbstow Bury	... Black
SK(20)495875	175	Devon 87NE	Bridestowe	Burley Wood Camp	... Black
SK(20)539640	187	Devon 11SW	Meavy	Dewerstone Camp	... Black
SK(20)737319	187	Devon 124SE	Brixton	Waste Berry	... Black
SK(20)706167	187	Devon 120SW	South Brent	Brent Hill	... Black
±SK(20)738890	175	Devon 30NW	Moretonhampstead	Crabcock Castle	... Black
SK(20)746000	175	Devon 78SE	Drewsteignton	Prestonbury Castle	... Black
SK(20)765787	175	Devon 78SE	Moretonhampstead	Wootton Castle	... Black
SK(20)809971	176	Devon 67SW	Credition Hamlets	Posbury Camp	... Black
SK(20)816685	188	Devon 11NE	Torbryan	Denbury Camp	... Black
SK(20)837587	176	Devon 101SE	Audleigh	Castle Dyke, Ugbrooke	... Black
SK(20)884668	188	Devon 110SW	Hacombe with Combe	Miller Down Camp	... Black
SK(20)888136	188	Devon 120NE	Brixham	Noss Camp	... Black
SS(21)217195	174	Devon 26SE	Hartland	Embury	... Black
SS(21)311234	174	Devon 17SE	Clovelly	Clovelly Dykes	... Black
SS(21)501293	153	Glam 22SE	Llanidhiad Lower	Gil Ior Top	... Black
SS(21)709391	165	Devon 10NE	Challcombe	Shoulstow Castle	... Black
SS(21)887718	154	Glam 44SE	St. Bride's Major	Dunraven	... Black
SS(21)966764	154	Glam 49NW	Llanwrthol Major	Castle Ditches	... Black
SS(21)983742	154	Glam 45NE	Llanbethan	Llanbethan Hill	... Black
SS(21)994664	154	Glam 49NE	Llanwrthol Major	Summer Houses	... Black
SN(22)158336	159	Pemb 11NE	Whitechurch	Foel Trigarn	... Black
SN(22)213058	152	Carm 44SW	Eglwyscwm	Bigen Earthworks	... Black
SN(22)212251	159	Carm 19SE	Treath-a'r-Berws	Pen-creu-Bach	... Black
SN(22)412235	159	Carm 31SW	Newchurch	Gaeon Clongwyn	... Black
SN(22)413402	159	Carm 14NE	Llanidhiad-a'r-arth	Craig-Gwrthym	... Black

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour		
HILL FORTS, MULTIVALLATE (5-15 acres enclosed) (continued)													
SN(22)84804	127	Card 66W	...	Aberyswyrth	...	Black	ST(31)767058	178	Dorset 23SW	...	Rawisbury Camp	...	Black
SN(22)603509	140	Card 14NW	...	Llanfair-Clydogau	...	Black	ST(31)804146	166	Wils 57SW	...	White Sheet Castle	...	Black
SN(22)649719	127	Card 19NE	...	Llanfair	...	Black	ST(31)809159	178	Dorset 24NE	...	Tarrant Keynton	...	Black
SN(22)679244	140	Card 34SW	...	Llangadock	...	Black	ST(31)981898	157	Glos 13SW	...	Costes	...	Black
SN(22)685242	140	Card 34SW	...	Llangadock	...	Black	SO(32)179000	128	Montg 42NE	...	Llandinam	...	Black
SH(23)76417	113	Gaeon 11SE	...	Edeyrn	...	Black	SO(32)029103	141	Brecon 27NE	...	Fenni-fach	...	Black
SH(23)68649	106	Anglesey 21SE	...	Llanpawladre	...	Black	SO(32)16284	141	Brecon 28SW	...	St. John the Evangelist	...	Black
SH(23)456165	113	Caern 20NW	...	Llandrow	...	Black	SO(32)114527	141	Brecon 28NE	...	Llanfello	...	Black
SH(23)70173	107	Caern 8SW	...	Dwygyfychi	...	Black	SO(32)214698	128	Rud 16SE	...	Llandewi-Ystradgenny	...	Black
SH(23)705795	107	Caern 8SE	...	Pen-y-gaer	...	Black	SO(32)156326	141	Brecon 29NE	...	Talgarth	...	Black
SH(23)968717	108	Denbigh 4SE	...	Abergele	...	Black	SO(32)173207	141	Brecon 35SW	...	Llanfihangel-Cwm du	...	Black
SV(30)233873	176	Devon 33NE	...	Woodbury	...	Black	SO(32)179901	141	Brecon 35NE	...	Talgarth	...	Black
SV(30)154919	177	Devon 42NW	...	Seaton Down	...	Black	SO(32)179669	128	Montg 37NE	...	Montgomery	...	Black
SV(30)82941	177	Devon 84NW	...	Mushbury Castle	...	Black	SO(32)274959	138	Salop 35NE	...	Chirbury	...	Black
SV(30)156866	178	Dorset 46SW	...	Abbotsbury	...	Black	SO(32)170718	139	Salop 76SE	...	Chun	...	Black
SV(30)682911	178	Dorset 40SE	...	Dorchester	...	Purple	SO(32)121230	142	Mon 19E	...	Criccieth Fawr	...	Black
SV(30)807662	178	Dorset 32SE	...	Milborne	...	Black	SO(32)327839	129	Salop 66NE	...	Lydbury North	...	Black
Y(30)856947	178	Dorset 42NW	...	Bere Regis	...	Black	SO(32)346625	129	Here 11NW	...	Stanton on Arrow	...	Black
SV(30)986405	178	Dorset 55NE	...	East Lulworth	...	Purple	SO(32)349251	142	Here 49NW	...	Waterstone	...	Black
ST(31)044832	154	Glam 56SW	...	Llanristant	...	Black	SO(32)366734	129	Here 25W	...	Buckton and Coxall	...	Black
ST(31)081865	154	Glam 50NE	...	Forthkerri	...	Black	SO(32)370879	139	Salop 63NW	...	Lydbury North	...	Black
ST(31)097262	164	Somerset 69SW	...	Wiveliscombe Without	...	Black	SO(31)80018	155	Mon 19NE	...	Gwenhlog Fawr	...	Black
ST(31)112051	176	Devon 58SW	...	Payhembury	...	Purple	SO(32)382830	130	Salop 70NW	...	Hopesay	...	Black
ST(31)176040	176	Devon 58SE	...	Lippitt	...	Black	SO(32)423664	129	Here 68E	...	Aymestrey	...	Black
ST(31)227353	165	Somerset 60SE	...	Broomfield	...	Black	SO(32)432033	155	Mon 20SW	...	Llangwm	...	Black
ST(31)271158	177	Somerset 87SW	...	Staple Fitzpaine	...	Black	SO(32)477953	129	Salop 56NW	...	Church Stretton	...	Black
ST(31)289688	155	Mon 33NE	...	Newport	...	Black	SO(32)145152	129	Here 20SW	...	Hunbert	...	Black
ST(31)314655	165	Somerset 93E	...	Weston super Mare	...	Black	SO(32)145737	129	Here 13SW	...	Kimbolton	...	Black
ST(31)323913	155	Mon 29NW	...	Caeleion	...	Black	SO(32)162942	129	Salop 57SW	...	Rushbury	...	Black
ST(31)344110	165	Somerset 25SE	...	East Brent	...	Black	SO(32)164158	142	Glos 30NE	...	English Bicknor	...	Black
ST(31)348188	155	Mon 32SE	...	Wierlick	...	Black	SO(32)176847	129	Salop 63NW	...	Clee St. Margaret	...	Black
ST(31)412013	177	Dorset 28NE	...	Plidion	...	Black	SO(32)177352	142	Here 40SE	...	Fownhope	...	Black
ST(31)434188	155	Mon 25NW	...	Llangwm	...	Black	SO(32)178189	142	Here 14SE	...	Dormington	...	Black
ST(31)454753	165	Somerset 79W	...	Tickenham	...	Black	SO(32)192329	142	Here 40SE	...	Woolhope	...	Black
ST(31)460925	155	Mon 30NW	...	Caerwent	...	Black	SO(32)160227	156	Glos 47NW	...	Lydney	...	Black
ST(31)508783	155	Mon 35NE	...	Portkewett	...	Purple	SO(32)678156	143	Glos 31NE	...	Blaidon	...	Black
ST(31)519699	155	Mon 26SW	...	St. Arvans	...	Black	SO(32)800000	156	Glos 49SW	...	Owlpen	...	Black
ST(31)535780	156	Glos 71NE	...	Bristol	...	Black	SO(32)869121	143	Glos 53SE	...	Plainswick	...	Black
ST(31)537893	165	Glos 71NE	...	Bristol	...	Black	SO(32)919818	150	Worce 9NE	...	Hagley	...	Black
ST(31)579733	165	Somerset 69W	...	Long Ashton	...	Black	SO(32)958400	144	Worce 48E	...	Kemerton	...	Black
ST(31)657390	165	Somerset 66W	...	Burgh Walls Camp	...	Black	SO(32)985253	144	Glos 20SW	...	Southern	...	Black
ST(31)667733	165	Glos 71SE	...	Bristol	...	Black	SO(32)986507	143	Glos 20SW	...	Alderton	...	Black
ST(31)782185	165	Somerset 19NW	...	North Wiccombe	...	Black	SJ(33)049491	108	Merl 7NE	...	Gwyddelwern	...	Black
ST(31)801471	166	Somerset 17SE	...	Dier	...	Black	SJ(33)095708	108	Flint 8NE	...	Boffra	...	Black
ST(31)861102	166	Glos 55SW	...	Oldbury upon Severn	...	Black	SJ(33)125544	108	Denbigh 19SE	...	Llanfair-Dyffryn	...	Black
ST(31)865000	166	Somerset 29SW	...	Chilcompton	...	Black	SJ(33)145660	108	Flint 12NE	...	Nannerch	...	Black
ST(31)867291	166	Glos 72NE	...	Winterbourne	...	Black	SJ(33)149617	108	Denbigh 14SE	...	Llanbedr-Dyffryn Clwyd	...	Black
ST(31)868927	156	Glos 51SE	...	Thornbury	...	Black	SJ(33)178059	117	Montg 23SW	...	Castle Caereinion Urban	...	Black
ST(31)867406	166	Somerset 14SW	...	Evercech	...	Black	SJ(33)181418	117	Montg 10SW	...	Llanfchain	...	Black
ST(31)869911	156	Glos 64NW	...	Croenhall	...	Black	SJ(33)211690	108	Flint 2E	...	Northop	...	Black
ST(31)876948	156	Glos 56E	...	North Nibley	...	Black	SJ(33)224150	117	Montg 35SE	...	Gaukfield Without	...	Black
ST(31)868126	156	Glos 60SE	...	Sodbury	...	Black	SJ(33)297448	118	Denbigh 35NW	...	Ruabon	...	Black
ST(31)865347	166	Wils 56SE	...	Stouton	...	Black							

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
HILL FORTS, MULTIVALLATE (3-15 acres enclosed) (continued)											
SJ(53)87197	118	Salop 27NW	Great Ness	Oliver's Point	Black	SW(10)619205	189	Corn 80SW	Gunwalloe	The Towns	Black
SJ(53)89049	118	Salop 40SW	Pontesbury	Earl's Hill	Black	SW(10)720429	190	Corn 76SE	St. Martin in Menage	Gearhill Camp	Black
SJ(53)89079	118	Salop 41SW	Condover	The Bungs	Black	SW(10)751165	190	Corn 81SW	St. Keverne	Lankiden	Black
SJ(53)89094	109	Ches 40SW	Eddisbury	Castle Ditch	Black	SW(10)764608	185	Corn 39NW	Cubert	Kelsey Head	Black
SJ(53)88931	110	Staffs 23SW	Maer	Berth Hill	Black	SW(10)829487	190	Corn 53SW	St. Keverne	Chynhallo Point	Black
SJ(53)882359	110	Staffs 24SW	Stone Rural	Bury Bank	Black	SW(10)836166	185	Corn 32SW	Mawgan in Pyder	Bishop's Wood Camp	Black
SD(34)492728	89	Lancs 18SE	Watton with Lindeth	Warton Crag	Black	SW(10)921468	190	Corn 38NW	Probus	Castle Fields	Black
SD(54)745355	95	Lancs 55SW	Whalley	Portfield	Black	SM(12)822052	151	Pemb 38SW	Dale	Golden Camp	Black
SZ(40)977979	179	Dorset 34SE	Hampreston	Dudbury	Black	SM(12)848060	151	Pemb 32SE	St. Ishmael's	Dale Point	Black
SZ(40)954608	180	Hants 80SW	Lyminster	Buckland Rings	Purple	SK(40)062897	174	Corn 10SW	Tintagel	Great Castle Head	Black
SZ(40)320700	180	Hants 80SW	Lyminster	Ampress	Black	SK(40)062897	174	Corn 10SW	Tintagel	Willpark Camp	Black
SU(41)010362	167	Wilts 59SW	Wylie	Billbury Rings	Purple	SK(40)081829	186	Corn 14SW	Tintagel	Delinuth Camp	Black
SU(41)075867	157	Wilts 10SW	Purton	Ringsbury	Purple	SK(40)090913	174	Corn 10NE	Forrabury and Minster	Willpark Camp	Black
SU(41)149763	157	Wilts 22SE	Wroughton	Barbury	Black	SK(40)144978	174	Corn 8SW	St. Gennys	Forrabury	Black
SU(41)151911	157	Wilts 10NE	Blunsdon St. Andrew	Castle Hill	Black	SK(40)223975	174	Corn 8SW	St. Gennys	Castle Point	Black
*SU(41)191392	167	Wilts 61NW	Allington	Boscombe Down	Red	SK(40)251725	186	Corn 28SW	Week St. Mary	Ashbury	Black
SU(41)277121	180	Hants 63SW	Minstead	Malwood Castle	Black	SK(40)254674	186	Corn 29SW	St. Ives	Stow's Pound	Black
SU(41)279660	157	Wilts 37SW	Little Bedwyn	Chisbury	Purple	SK(40)381786	186	Devon 95SW	Dunster	Cadon Bury	Black
SU(41)330451	180	Hants 64NE	Nerley Marsh	Tatchbury	Black	SK(40)454596	187	Devon 118SW	Plympton St. Mary	Castle Head	Black
SU(41)373963	158	Berks 99SW	Charney Bassett	Cherbury	Black	SK(40)604941	173	Devon 77NW	Okehampton Hamlets	Boringdon Camp	Black
SU(41)407724	158	Berks 31SW	Chisleley	Boskops	Black	SK(40)624503	187	Devon 131NW	Holberton	Okehampton Camp	Black
SU(41)671584	169	Hants 11NW	Bransley	Bulldown	Black	SK(40)661494	187	Devon 131NE	Bigsby	Holbury Camp	Black
SU(41)846240	181	Sussex 21NW	Iping	Hammer Wood	Black	SK(40)720520	187	Devon 126SW	Loddiswell	Yarowbury	Black
SP(42)177646	131	Warwick 32SW	Claverdon	Barmoor Camp	Black	SK(40)726684	187	Devon 114SW	West Buckfastleigh	Blackdown Camp	Black
SP(42)186389	143	Oxon 59W	Swalcliffe	Madmarston Hill	Black	SK(40)804443	188	Devon 135SW	Stokenham	Hembury Castle	Black
SP(42)188357	143	Oxon 98W	Tadmorton	Tadmorton Camp	Black	SK(40)842510	188	Devon 127SE	Stoke Fleming	Slapton Castle	Black
SP(42)186348	145	Norfolks 64SE	Wnebottle	Rainborough Camp	Black	SK(40)847710	176	Devon 109SW	Highweek	Woodbury Camp	Black
SP(42)738783	135	Norfolks 44SE	Hardingstone	Hunsbury	Black	SK(40)860895	176	Devon 79SW	Dunford	Berry's Wood Camp	Black
SP(42)930072	159	Bucks 34SE	Cholesbury cum St. Leonard's	Cholesbury Camp	Purple	SK(40)926957	176	Devon 68SW	Stoke Canon	Castle Hill Camp	Black
SK(43)041822	120	Staffs 51NE	Cannock	Castle Ring	Black	SK(40)944565	188	Devon 184NE	Brixham	Berry Hill Camp	Black
SK(43)175710	111	Derby 23NW	Ashford	Fin Cop	Black	SS(21)286266	174	Devon 17SE	Hardland	Berry Hill Camp	Black
*SE(44)152410	102	Yorks 26ONE	Huddersfield	CAMULODUNON (Almondbury)	Black	SS(21)398926	152	Glam 21SW	Liengennith	Windbury	Black
TQ(51)104430	170	Surrey 40NW	Shere	Holmbury	Black	SS(21)427178	163	Devon 29SW	Buckland Brewer	Burby Holms	Black
TQ(51)153440	170	Surrey 33SE	Capel	Asquithbury	Black	SS(21)421658	163	Devon 29SW	Beaford	Hembury Castle	Black
TQ(51)443522	171	Kent 39SW	Westerham	Saunders Park Camp	Black	SS(21)469351	163	Devon 95SE	Shirwell	Castle Hill	Black
TQ(51)444089	183	Sussex 67NE	Glynde	The Caburn	Black	SS(21)668158	163	Devon 102E	Charles	Burridge Camp	Black
TQ(51)606738	171	Kent 60NE	Capel	Castle Hill Camp	Black	SS(21)937181	164	Devon 34NW	Washfield	Mockham Down Camp	Black
TL(52)340421	147	Cambs 58W	Bassington	Hay's Farm	Black	SS(21)937181	164	Devon 35NW	Huntsman	Mynydd-y-Castell	Black
TL(52)493534	148	Cambs 47NE	Stapleford	Vandelebury	Purple	SN(42)069372	188	Pemb 35E	Newport	Castle Close	Black
TL(52)760459	149	Suffolk 71SW	Clare	Clare Camp	Black	SN(42)100469	139	Pemb 23W	Molygrove	Huntham Castle	Black
TL(52)820515	162	Essex 45SE	Witham	Witham Station	Black	SN(42)118377	139	Pemb 65W	Melne	Castell-ter-y-fydd	Black
TF(53)040365	123	Lincs 146NW	Careby, Aunby and Holywell	Careby Camp	Black	SN(42)423428	139	Card 40SE	Llandysul	Castell-Mawr	Black
TF(53)944409	123	Norfolk 8SE	Warham	Warham Camp	Black	SN(42)455213	139	Carm 39NE	Abergwili	Pencoed-y-Foel	Black
						SN(42)573216	140	Carm 41NW	Llangathen	Merlin's Hill	Black
						SN(42)615787	127	Carm 10NW	Lower Llanbadarn-y-Creudynn	Grongar	Black
HILL FORTS, UNIVALLATE (3-15 acres enclosed)											
SW(10)347527	189	Corn 73SW	Sennen	Maen Castle	Black	SN(42)694818	127	Carm 75W	Melindwr	Old Warren Hill	Black
SW(10)351319	189	Corn 73NE	St. Just	Cap Cornwall	Black	SH(43)734466	115	Caern 25SE	Llanallthallum	Banc-y-Castell	Black
SW(10)399095	189	Corn 73NE	St. Just	Lewidden	Black	SH(43)760778	107	Caern 48E	Conway	Tre'r Ceiri	Black
						SH(43)779830	107	Caern 15E	Llandudno	Conway Mountain	Black
						SH(43)936767	108	Denbigh 48E	Aberllefenni	Pen-y-Dinas	Black
						SH(43)968479	108	Denbigh 32SW	Llanfihangel-Glyn Mynydd	Castell-Cawr	Black

Grid Reference	1-inch County 6-inch §	Curio	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
HILL FORTS, UNIVALLATE (3-15 acres enclosed) (continued)									
SU(41)000120	167	Wlts 657NW	... Dinton	... Black	SU(41)020007	181	Sussex 205W ...	Bosgrove	... Black
SU(41)000167	167	Wlts 657W	... Bromham	... Purple	SP(41)0200140	144	Glos 205W ...	Winch	... Black
SU(41)000184	167	Wlts 657W	... Olver's Castle	... Purple	SP(41)020439	144	Glos 130SW ...	Toddington	... Black
SU(41)000191	167	Wlts 657W	... Chiselton	... Purple	SP(41)020470	144	Glos 208W ...	Temple Guiting	... Black
SU(41)000171	167	Dorset 105W	... Pentridge	... Black	SP(41)020977	111	Warwick 195W	Solihull	... Black
SU(41)000181	167	Wlts 159E	... Steeple Langford	... Purple	SP(41)015032	144	Glos 218E ...	Condicote	... Black
SU(41)000701	167	Wlts 69E	... Purton	... Black	SP(41)016087	117	Glos 448E ...	Coln St. Aldwyn	... Black
SU(41)002151	167	Wlts 415W	... Wilsford	... Black	SP(41)018123	144	Glos 375W ...	Windrush Camp	... Black
SU(41)009181	167	Hants 145W	... Damerham	... Black	SP(41)021913	144	Oxon 195E ...	Idbury	... Black
SU(41)009181	167	Hants 145W	... Foyat	... Black	SP(41)021970	144	Warwick 195W	Ampton St. Peter	... Black
SU(41)014511	167	Hants 71SE	... Oldstock	... Black	SP(41)018282	144	Oxon 135E ...	Chaseton Harrow	... Black
SU(41)015244	167	Wlts 71SE	... Downton	... Black	SP(41)020214	145	Oxon 205W ...	Lyneham	... Black
SU(41)015239	167	Wlts 47NE	... Enford	... Black	SP(41)020810	132	Warwick 165E	Corley	... Black
SU(41)016112	167	Hants 62SE	... Fordingbridge...	... Black	SP(41)030793	132	Warwick 595W	Bishop's Tachbrook	... Black
SU(41)016713	179	Hants 62SE	... Fordingbridge...	... Black	SP(41)013947	132	Warwick 108E	Oldbury	... Black
SU(41)016939	179	Hants 72SW	... Hants 72SW	... Black	SP(41)013948	132	Oxford 108E	Doddington	... Black
SU(41)019089	179	Hants 72SW	... Ellingham	... Black	SP(41)015100	145	Oxon 32NE	Cassington	... Purple
SU(41)009797	179	Wlts 235W	... Liddington	... Black	SP(41)014987	132	Northants 42SE	Gatesby	... Black
SU(41)020211	167	Wlts 77NE	... Landford	... Black	SP(41)017130	146	Bucks 182E ...	Padbury	... Black
SU(41)020148	167	Hants 38NE	... Nether Wallop	... Black	SP(41)028060	146	Bucks 37NE	Great & Little Kimble	... Black
SU(41)020197	179	Berks 73W	... Great Coxwold	... Black	SP(41)021348	146	Bucks 139E	Wavendon	... Black
SU(41)026223	167	Hants 42SE	... Quaterley Hill	... Black	SP(41)026228	146	Bucks 195W	Ivinghoe Beacon	... Black
SU(41)026474	167	Hants 48SW	... East Tytherley	... Black	SP(41)026639	146	Bucks 32NE	Ashley Green	... Black
SU(41)028767	167	Berks 133W	... Compton Beauchamp...	... Black	SP(41)029243	147	Beds 32SW	Houghton Regis	... Black
SU(41)028928	158	Berks 133W	... Little Coxwold	... Black	SK(41)026433	120	Staffs 138W	Shenstone	... Black
SU(41)029463	167	Hants 19SW	... Uffington	... Black	SK(41)028783	111	Derby 166W	Great Hucklow	... Black
SU(41)030139	168	Hants 48NW	... Lockerley	... Black	SK(41)031712	103	Derby 193W	Elmton	... Black
SU(41)031216	168	Hants 48NW	... Danwood	... Black	SE(44)011120	124	Derby 112E	Pollock and Thorpe	... Black
SU(41)031463	168	Berks 139W	... Kingston Lisle	... Black	SE(44)015430	103	Yorks 263SE	South Kirby	... Black
SU(41)026141	168	Berks 153W	... Tangley	... Black	SE(44)016134	98	Yorks 176SE	Millington	... Black
SU(41)031186	180	Hants 175W	... Nursling and Rowenhams	... Black	TV(50)09578	183	Sussex 79SW	Seaford...	... Black
SU(41)031170	180	Hants 175W	... Chilworth	... Black	TQ(51)004876	169	Surrey 358E	Hascombe	... Black
SU(41)021265	168	Hants 49NE	... Hunley	... Black	TQ(51)020676	170	Surrey 118W	Chersey	... Black
SU(41)021265	168	Hants 49NE	... Hunley	... Black	TQ(51)020676	170	Surrey 118W	Wardour Park Thames	... Black
SU(41)031872	168	Hants 82E	... Burghclere	... Black	TQ(51)024711	170	Surrey 7W	Wimboldon	... Black
SU(41)021429	168	Hants 49E	... Tidbury Ring	... Black	TQ(51)024138	182	Sussex 226W	Prycombe	... Black
SU(41)021429	168	Hants 49E	... Tidbury Ring	... Black	TQ(51)024138</				

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch	Parish	Place	Colour				
HILL FORTS, UNIVALLATE (3-15 acres enclosed) (continued)															
TF(52)66690	149	Essex 285W	Great Horkeley	Pitchbury	...	Purple	SX(20)085826	186	Corn 145W	...	Camelford	...	Castle Goff	...	Black
TF(53)751131	125	Norfolk 468E	Narborough	Campbell	...	Black	SX(20)101543	186	Corn 31NE	...	Tywardreath	...	Trenthorn Camp	...	Black
TF(53)848352	124	Norfolk 135NE	South Creake	...	Black	Black	SX(20)126755	186	Corn 20NE	...	St. Sampson	...	Castle Dore	...	Black
TF(53)874447	125	Norfolk 15W	Holkham	...	Black	Black	SX(20)130920	174	Corn 20NE	...	St. Juliot	...	Carbilly	...	Black
							SX(20)145696	186	Corn 27NE	...	St. Juliot	...	Gargra Camp	...	Black
							SX(20)145807	186	Corn 155W	...	Cardinham	...	Bury Castle	...	Black
							SX(20)169646	186	Corn 35NE	...	St. Breward	...	Rough Tor	...	Black
HILL FORTS, MULTIVALLATE (under 3 acres enclosed)															
SV(00)92100	189	Corn 87NE	St. Mary's	Gisan's Castle	...	Black	SX(20)188195	186	Corn 43NE	...	Lanreath	...	Largin Castle	...	Black
SW(10)405339	189	Corn 67SE	Madron	Chun Castle	...	Black	TSX(20)206846	186	Corn 35NE	...	Altarnun	...	Bury Camp	...	Black
SW(10)408290	189	Corn 73NE	Sancedre	Caer Bean	...	Black	SX(20)289846	186	Corn 16NE	...	Pelynt	...	West Gate Camp	...	Black
TSW(10)437251	189	Corn 78NE	St. Buryan	Boleigh	...	Black	SX(20)291601	186	Corn 44NE	...	St. Thomas Rural	...	Hall Rings	...	Black
TSW(10)437281	189	Corn 74SW	Penzance	Higher Faugau	...	Black	SX(20)314610	186	Corn 36SE	...	Menheniot	...	Rings Wood, Kestle	...	Black
SW(10)481550	189	Corn 68NE	Ludgvan	Castle-an-Dinas	...	Black	SX(20)319805	186	Corn 16SE	...	St. Germans	...	Blackton Camp	...	Black
SW(10)599300	189	Corn 75NE	Hayle	Castle Kayle	...	Black	SX(20)330117	174	Devon 74SW	...	South Peterwin	...	Padderbury Top	...	Black
SW(10)631404	189	Corn 71NE	Castle Penzance	Battle Penzance	...	Black	SX(20)401686	187	Devon 82NE	...	Northcott	...	Battle Ring	...	Black
SW(10)631404	189	Corn 62NE	Camborne	Trerewinian	...	Black	SX(20)424786	173	Devon 83NE	...	St. Dominick	...	North Wood	...	Black
SW(10)664449	189	Corn 56SW	Illogan	Garlinnick Camp	...	Black	SX(20)607530	187	Devon 125NE	...	Perryway	...	Bury Camp	...	Black
SW(10)728445	190	Corn 76SE	St. Martin in Mensaeg	Caerwallack	...	Black	SX(20)708406	187	Devon 136SW	...	Ermington	...	Whit Tor	...	Black
SW(10)777322	190	Corn 48SW	Perranabulke	Caer Dune	...	Black	SX(20)764844	173	Devon 100NE	...	Emmington	...	Coldrings Camp	...	Black
SW(10)837404	190	Corn 63 NW	Fenock	Round Wood Camp	...	Black	SS(21)006665	151	Pemb 43NW	...	South Hulish	...	Burdleigh Dolts Camp	...	Black
SW(10)883575	185	Corn 32NW	Mawgan in Pyder	Critton's Point	...	Black	SS(21)075666	151	Pemb 44NW	...	Lustleigh	...	Hunter's Tor	...	Black
SW(10)896967	185	Corn 24SW	St. Eval	Redcliff Castle	...	Black	SS(21)432864	152	Glam 30SE	...	Stactpole Eldrod	...	Greenala Point	...	Black
SW(10)898355	190	Corn 65SE	Gerrans	Dingereen Castle	...	Black	SS(21)434908	152	Glam 21SE	...	Manorbier	...	Old Castle Head	...	Black
SW(10)909388	190	Corn 65SE	Veryan	Caer Castle	...	Black	SS(21)437860	152	Glam 30SE	...	Rhosili	...	The Krave	...	Black
SW(10)942710	185	Corn 42NE	St. Issey	Trenance Camp	...	Black	SS(21)445927	152	Glam 21SE	...	Llanegennith	...	Hardings Down	...	Black
SR(11)888956	151	Pemb 42SW	Castlemartin	Linyne Head (E. of)	...	Black	SS(21)469974	152	Glam 22SE	...	Chertton	...	Lower Camp	...	Black
SR(11)902666	151	Pemb 42NE	Castlemartin	Flinston Camp	...	Black	SS(21)509854	153	Glam 31SE	...	Llanrhidian Lower	...	Yellow Top	...	Black
SR(11)909497	151	Pemb 42NE	Warren	Merrion Camp	...	Black	SS(21)519879	153	Glam 31NE	...	Orwisch	...	The Bulwark	...	Black
SR(11)949975	151	Pemb 42NE	Bosherston	Buckpool Camp	...	Black	SS(21)567866	153	Glam 32NE	...	Nicholaston	...	Smybridge Camp	...	Black
SM(12)723246	138	Pemb 20NW	St. David's	Castell Henifn	...	Black	SS(21)569878	153	Glam 32NW	...	Penard	...	Maiden Castle	...	Black
SM(12)768079	151	Pemb 31NE	Madloe	Waters Bay Rath	...	Black	SS(21)588755	153	Glam 31SE	...	Bishopston	...	High Penard	...	Black
SM(12)787424	138	Pemb 21NW	Whitchurch	Caernu	...	Black	SS(21)637184	169	Devon 100W	...	Bishopston Valley	...	Crawley Woods	...	Black
SM(12)788307	138	Pemb 15NW	St. David's	Tower Point	...	Black	SS(21)769933	153	Glam 43NW	...	Blaupton	...	Redley Cliff	...	Black
SM(12)790108	151	Pemb 32NW	St. Brides	Great Castle Head	...	Black	SS(21)765944	153	Glam 35NE	...	Lorborne	...	Smythpark Camp	...	Black
SM(12)799056	138	Pemb 18NW	Dale	Howney Stone	...	Black	SS(21)825870	153	Glam 33NE	...	Port Talbot	...	Baglan House (E. of)	...	Black
SM(12)820127	138	Pemb 20NW	Talbenny	Castell-Coeh	...	Black	SS(21)833880	153	Glam 33NE	...	Neath	...	Gae Fawr	...	Black
SM(12)830138	138	Pemb 8SE	Llanrhian	Castell-Coch	...	Black	SS(21)839885	153	Glam 34NW	...	Port Talbot	...	Caer Cwm Phillip	...	Black
SM(12)845018	151	Pemb 38SE	Angle	Castell-Coch	...	Black	SS(21)915924	175	Devon 166W	...	Llangynydd Middle	...	Caer Blawr-y-Cwm	...	Black
SM(12)862339	138	Pemb 21NE	Bradydy	Waters Point	...	Black	SS(21)915685	154	Glam 48NE	...	Y Bwlwarcu	...	Maiden Castle	...	Black
SM(12)867094	151	Pemb 32NE	Walwyn's Castle	Caeston Rath	...	Black	SS(21)917471	154	Somerset 34NE	...	Gadbury	...	Nash Point	...	Black
SM(12)888136	138	Pemb 45W	Llanwnda	Dinas Mawr	...	Black	SS(21)979555	164	Glam 18SW	...	Macroos	...	Bury Castle	...	Black
SM(12)896188	138	Pemb 46W	Llanwnda	Garn-Fawr	...	Black	SN(22)066223	138	Pemb 33NE	...	Swerthorpe	...	Maendy Camp	...	Black
SM(12)901079	151	Pemb 133W	Steynton	Thornston Rath	...	Black	SN(22)071184	138	Pemb 24NE	...	Rhondda	...	Rhyd-Brown	...	Black
SM(12)907037	151	Pemb 39NW	Pwllcrochan	Summertown Camp	...	Black	SN(22)088141	138	Pemb 39NW	...	New Moat	...	Drum Wood Camp	...	Black
SM(12)909031	138	Pemb 17NE	Little Newcastle	Castle Killibury	...	Black	SN(22)092266	139	Pemb 18SW	...	Llawheaden	...	Garnston Wood Camp	...	Black
SX(20)018733	185	Corn 25NE	Elgohayle	Tregreave Roads	...	Black	SN(22)110217	139	Pemb 24NW	...	Newtown North	...	Castell-Gwyn	...	Black
SX(20)033500	185	Corn 19NE	St. Kew	Pencarrow Rings	...	Black	SN(22)119373	139	Pemb 6SW	...	Vorlan	...	Castell-Gwyn	...	Black
SX(20)033509	186	Corn 26SW	Luxulyan	Pencarrow Rings	...	Black	SN(22)144554	139	Pemb 45W	...	Meline	...	Pen-y-Benglog	...	Black
SX(20)051937	186	Corn 42SW	Ludgvan	Pencarrow Rings	...	Black	SN(22)144160	132	Pemb 39NE	...	St. Dogmaels Rural	...	Caeraw	...	Black
SX(20)075876	174	Corn 10SW	Tintagel	Trerewinian Camp	...	Black	SN(22)148117	132	Pemb 39NE	...	Llandewi Velfrey	...	Llandewi Gae	...	Black
SX(20)083796	186	Corn 20NW	Michaelstow	Trenale Bury	...	Black	SN(22)151123	132	Pemb 49SE	...	Lampeter Velfrey	...	Castle Merthen (E.)	...	Black
				Helsbury Castle	...	Black					Lampeter Velfrey	...	Blangwith-Nob	...	Black

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
HILL FORTS, MULTIVALLATE (under 3 acres enclosed) (continued)											
SN(22)198215	159	Carm 37NW	...	Llanboidy ...	...	SH(23)477526	115	Caern 20SE	...	Llanfyllfyn ...	Black
SN(22)218225	159	Carm 29SW	...	Llanboidy ...	...	SH(23)494680	106	Anglesey 25NW	...	Llanidan ...	Black
SN(22)228076	152	Carm 51NE	...	Pendine ...	...	SH(23)494846	106	Anglesey 7SE	...	Llanidfa ...	Black
SN(22)241093	152	Carm 51NE	...	Llandowror ...	...	SH(23)549613	107	Caern 11NE	...	Llanidolmen ...	Black
SN(22)242154	152	Carm 44NE	...	St. Clears ...	...	SH(23)606280	116	Meri 32SW	...	Llanidhar ...	Black
SN(22)245158	152	Carm 44NE	...	St. Clears ...	...	SH(23)613325	116	Meri 19SW	...	Llanidharwg ...	Black
SN(22)245158	152	Carm 44NE	...	St. Clears ...	...	SH(23)643068	127	Meri 41SE	...	Towyn ...	Black
SN(22)245158	152	Carm 44NE	...	St. Clears ...	...	SH(23)700758	107	Caern 8SW	...	Llanfairfechan ...	Black
SN(22)254098	152	Carm 44SE	...	Llandowror ...	...	SH(23)719668	117	Montg 21SW	...	Llanfyllfyn ...	Black
SN(22)257289	159	Carm 21SE	...	Llanwinio ...	...	SC(24)173666	87	Isle of Man 18NE	...	Ruaben ...	Black
SN(22)264092	152	Carm 32NW	...	Llandowror ...	...	SC(24)279613	87	Isle of Man 18NE	...	Malew ...	Black
SN(22)265233	159	Pemb 13NW	...	West Clirghedyn ...	...	SC(24)291941	87	Isle of Man 4SE	...	Llanerby ...	Black
SN(22)269504	159	Carm 31SW	...	Penrhyn ...	...	SC(24)488898	87	Isle of Man 4SE	...	Lezayre ...	Black
SN(22)311101	152	Carm 45SE	...	Llanstephan ...	...	ST(31)021744	154	Glam 41NE	...	Maughold ...	Black
SN(22)315802	159	Carm 45SE	...	Orlwyn Telft ...	...	ST(31)058712	154	Glam 46SW	...	Llanerthid ...	Black
SN(22)360404	159	Carm 31SE	...	Troedyzaur (det.) ...	...	ST(31)065747	154	Glam 46SW	...	Boonilton ...	Black
SN(22)360580	159	Carm 23NE	...	Llandysullogog ...	...	ST(31)166700	154	Glam 51NW	...	Sully ...	Black
SN(22)365558	159	Carm 13SE	...	Llanfeler ...	...	ST(31)378915	155	Mon 29SE	...	Langstone ...	Black
SN(22)395363	159	Carm 14SW	...	Llanfeler ...	...	ST(31)517979	155	Mon 26SW	...	Tintern ...	Black
SN(22)424021	152	Carm 57NE	...	Penrhay ...	...	ST(31)518927	155	Mon 31NW	...	Chepstow ...	Black
SN(22)452015	152	Carm 57NE	...	Burry Port Urban ...	...	ST(31)776690	156	Glos 36SE	...	Sincheombe ...	Black
SN(22)469400	159	Carm 19SW	...	Llanllwini ...	...	SO(32)002422	141	Brecon 31NE	...	Modwydd ...	Black
SN(22)469514	159	Carm 23SW	...	Llanharth ...	...	SO(32)009665	141	Brecon 21SE	...	Merthyr Cynog ...	Black
SN(22)482469	159	Carm 32NW	...	Aberghwili ...	...	SO(32)020380	141	Brecon 21NE	...	Merthyr Cynog ...	Black
SN(22)523434	140	Carm 73E	...	Llanbryth ...	...	SO(32)055551	141	Rad 28SW	...	Llanfared ...	Black
SN(22)528189	140	Carm 25NE	...	Gleincenn ...	...	SO(32)073548	141	Rad 28SW	...	Llanonffraid in Elwedd ...	Black
SN(22)535513	140	Carm 25NE	...	Llanfihangel-Ystrad ...	...	SO(32)091195	141	Brecon 40NE	...	Llanfegan ...	Black
SN(22)593501	140	Carm 34SW	...	Castell All-gobh ...	...	SO(32)112253	141	Brecon 34SE	...	Llandderty ...	Black
SN(22)616710	147	Carm 15NE	...	Llanfair-yfryn ...	...	SO(32)128379	141	Brecon 22NE	...	Llysven ...	Black
SN(22)620592	140	Carm 41NE	...	Llandilo-Fawr Rural ...	...	SO(32)162556	141	Rad 29SW	...	Glascwm ...	Black
SN(22)631279	140	Carm 25SE	...	Llandilo-Fawr Rural ...	...	SO(32)175376	141	Brecon 23NW	...	Aberllynfi ...	Black
SN(22)651882	127	Carm 35E	...	Croslanmaesmawr ...	...	SO(32)180895	128	Montg 44NW	...	Kerry ...	Black
SN(22)678777	127	Carm 48W	...	Croslanmaesmawr ...	...	SO(32)201953	128	Montg 37SE	...	Kerry ...	Black
SN(22)679810	127	Carm 78W	...	Trefelrig ...	...	SO(32)221206	141	Brecon 35SE	...	Llanbedr Ystradwy ...	Black
SN(22)687602	140	Carm 21SW	...	Caron-le-Clawdd ...	...	SO(32)228485	141	Here 23SE	...	Bellily ...	Black
SN(22)697725	127	Carm 16SW	...	Llanfahan ...	...	SO(32)281914	129	Montg 38SW	...	Churchstoke ...	Black
SN(22)709688	127	Carm 16SW	...	Gwnnws Issa ...	...	SO(32)329227	150	Salop 54SE	...	Lydham ...	Black
SN(22)721745	127	Carm 16SE	...	Llanfahan ...	...	SO(32)336508	155	Mon 19NW	...	Llanarth Fawr ...	Black
SN(22)742669	127	Carm 45W	...	Upper Cwranog ...	...	SO(32)339922	149	Salop 53SE	...	Penmorris ...	Black
SN(22)793960	140	Carm 18NW	...	Llanfihangel Without ...	...	SO(32)409587	129	Salop 64SE	...	Hopessy ...	Black
SN(22)919502	128	Montg 41NE	...	Trefelrig ...	...	SO(32)071384	144	Worce 49SW	...	Conderton ...	Black
SN(22)926875	128	Montg 41SE	...	Llanidolles Without ...	...	SJ(33)064153	117	Montg 14SE	...	Llanfyllin ...	Black
SN(22)985514	141	Brecon 21SW	...	Merthyr Cynog ...	...	SJ(33)117095	117	Montg 22NE	...	Llangynyw ...	Black
SH(23)187824	115	Caern 43SE	...	Aberdaron ...	...	SJ(33)122108	117	Montg 14SE	...	Llangynyw ...	Black
SH(23)219291	115	Caern 44SW	...	Aberdaron ...	...	SJ(33)150994	117	Montg 24NE	...	Llanfyllin ...	Black
SH(23)220283	115	Caern 44SW	...	Aberdaron ...	...	SJ(33)151020	117	Montg 24NE	...	Llanfyllin ...	Black
SH(23)223203	115	Caern 44NW	...	Borwnnog ...	...	SJ(33)170015	117	Montg 30NW	...	Berriew ...	Black
SH(23)298282	115	Caern 43SW	...	Llanengan ...	...	SJ(33)189079	117	Montg 33NW	...	Castle Caereinion Urban ...	Black
SH(23)321314	115	Caern 43NW	...	Llanbedrog ...	...	SJ(33)231290	118	Salop 18NE	...	Oswestry Rural ...	Black
SH(23)323114	115	Caern 43NW	...	Llanbedrog ...	...	SJ(33)247112	117	Montg 13SE	...	Welshpool (det.) ...	Black
SH(23)368843	106	Anglesey 6SE	...	Llanbedrog ...	...	SJ(33)300057	118	Salop 39SE	...	Forthen ...	Black
SH(23)374781	106	Anglesey 12SE	...	Llanbedrog ...	...	SJ(33)321141	118	Montg 16SE	...	Bausley ...	Black
SH(23)448120	115	Caern 20SE	...	Llanfyllfyn ...	...	SJ(33)331537	109	Denbigh 28NE	...	Llay ...	Black
SH(23)450507	115	Caern 20SE	...	Clynnog ...	...	SJ(33)384048	118	Salop 40NW	...	Minsterley ...	Black

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
HILL FORTS, UNIVALLATE (under 3 acres enclosed) (continued)											
SM(12)051773	158	Pemb 27NW	...	Lambston	...	East Hook (N.W. of)	Black	SX(20)215661	186	Corn 16SW	...
SM(12)050357	158	Pemb 9SW	...	Jordanston	...	Castell Hendre-wen	...	SX(20)217769	186	Corn 21SW	...
SM(12)050358	158	Pemb 4SW	...	Llanwnda	...	Y Castell	...	SX(20)217825	186	Corn 16SW	...
SM(12)022130	158	Pemb 27NW	...	Seynton	...	Denant Rath	...	SX(20)218706	186	Corn 28NE	...
SM(12)022212	158	Pemb 24NW	...	Camrose	...	Lady's Cross Rath	...	SX(20)218778	186	Corn 22NE	...
SM(12)051719	158	Pemb 37NW	...	Hamlet of St. Martin	...	High Mead (N. of)	...	SX(20)219307	186	Corn 21NE	...
SM(12)053504	151	Pemb 19SE	...	Pwllcrochan	...	Lambeth Camp	...	SX(20)219718	186	Corn 22SE	...
SM(12)051873	158	Pemb 27NE	...	Camrose	...	Pelcomb Farm Rath	...	SX(20)219758	186	Corn 36NE	...
SM(12)047216	158	Pemb 16SE	...	Haycastle	...	West Ford Camp	...	SX(20)219867	174	Corn 14SE	...
SM(12)048565	158	Pemb 16SE	...	Haycastle	...	Ford (N.W. of)	...	SX(20)219875	186	Corn 41SW	...
SM(12)049346	158	Pemb 9SE	...	Fishguard South	...	Castellmenen	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 41SW	...
SM(12)051073	158	Pemb 27SE	...	Camrose	...	Kiln Park Rath	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 41SW	...
SM(12)052245	151	Pemb 22NE	...	Trefigane	...	Poll Carn	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)053335	158	Pemb 9SE	...	Llanstinan	...	Castell, Pant-y-Phillip	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)053610	158	Pemb 16SE	...	Trefigane	...	Great Trefigane Rocks	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)053626	158	Pemb 9SE	...	Llanstinan	...	Llanstinan Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)053273	158	Pemb 16SE	...	St. Dogwell's	...	Scalyham Quarries	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)056245	158	Pemb 22NE	...	St. Dogwell's	...	Little Trefigane Wood	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)062248	158	Pemb 16SE	...	St. Dogwell's	...	Little Trefigane Camp	Black	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)063435	158	Pemb 22NE	...	St. Dogwell's	...	Little Trefigane Wood	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)069283	158	Pemb 16SE	...	St. Dogwell's	...	Scalyham Rocks	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)071223	158	Pemb 9SE	...	Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof	...	Waul-Castell	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)075083	151	Pemb 34SW	...	Burton	...	Hearson Mountain	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)078111	158	Pemb 23SW	...	Rudbaxton	...	Rosin Green Rath	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)078213	158	Pemb 23NW	...	Rudbaxton	...	Castle Hill	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)078215	158	Pemb 23NW	...	Spital	...	Castle Hill	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)079208	158	Pemb 16SE	...	Little Newcastle	...	Castle Hill	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SM(12)079734	158	Pemb 28SW	...	Boulton	...	Castle Hill	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)090418	190	Corn 59SE	...	St. Goran	...	Castle Hill	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)082465	186	Corn 51SW	...	St. Austell	...	Castle Gocha	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)051088	174	Corn 10SW	...	Tintagel	...	Tintagel Church	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)051087	186	Corn 26SW	...	Lanivet	...	Dunmere Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)051784	186	Corn 20NW	...	St. Kew	...	Pengenna Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)051703	186	Corn 26SW	...	Holland	...	Lower Holland Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)062017	186	Corn 42NW	...	Lanlivery	...	Helman Tor	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)089847	186	Corn 14NE	...	St. Teath's	...	Trethorn Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)143934	174	Corn 11NW	...	St. Cenny's	...	Hill Down Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)143940	174	Corn 8SW	...	St. Cenny's	...	Pengill Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)152888	186	Corn 11SW	...	Otterham	...	Trewannion Gate Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)172977	186	Corn 8SW	...	St. Cenny	...	Wiltmoor Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)186995	174	Corn 8SW	...	Poundstock	...	Trebarfoot Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)187549	186	Corn 43SE	...	Pelynt	...	Bake Rings	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)190826	186	Corn 13SE	...	Altarnun	...	Bry Down Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)197689	186	Corn 27SE	...	St. Neot	...	Berry Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)224560	186	Corn 44SW	...	Pelynt	...	St. Nun's Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)235142	186	Corn 58NW	...	Tailland	...	The Wedding Ring	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)242714	186	Corn 48SW	...	St. Cleer	...	Tregrick Tor	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)249867	174	Corn 12SW	...	Eglogkerry	...	Tregedraun Beacon	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)249982	174	Corn 9SW	...	Week St. Mary	...	Swannacott Camp	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)252997	174	Corn 6SW	...	Whitstone	...	Hiln Wood Castle	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)254997	174	Corn 6SW	...	Whitstone	...	Forston Wood Castle	...	SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...
SX(20)215661	186	Corn 16SW	...	Liskeard Borough	...	Roundbury	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)217769	186	Corn 21SW	...	North Hill	...	Albury	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)217825	186	Corn 16SW	...	Lewannick	...	Treshina Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)218706	186	Corn 28NE	...	St. Ives	...	Tokenbury	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)218778	186	Corn 22NE	...	North Hill	...	Rings Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219307	186	Corn 16SE	...	Lewannick	...	Trelake Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219718	186	Corn 21NE	...	North Hill	...	Killabury	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219758	186	Corn 28NE	...	Roundbury	...	Linkinhorne	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219867	174	Corn 14SE	...	Linkinhorne	...	Linkinhorne Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219875	186	Corn 41SW	...	St. Stephens by	...	Hammett Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Lanuceston	...	White Bridge (S. of)	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Dunsteron	...	Pedredra Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Lezant	...	Hardstone Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Milton Abbot	...	Carthamarth Wood	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Buckland Monachorum	...	Ram Down Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Tavistock	...	Berrator Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Tamerton Folliott	...	The Trelde	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Plymstock	...	The Wilderness	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Stoddacombe	...	Bickham	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Ugborough	...	Yellowberries Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Holne	...	Holne Chase Castle	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Ashburton	...	Tower Hill Castle	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Manaton	...	Hound Tor Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Halwell	...	Snaborough Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Halwell	...	Halwell Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Tedburn St. Mary	...	Higherbury Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Stokenham	...	Widdicombe Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Ditisham	...	Capton Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Langney	...	Freshwater East Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Kilhampton	...	Stove Wood	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Poughill	...	Penhensy Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Kilhampton	...	Northcott Park Quarry	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Stratton	...	Herdbury	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Kilhampton	...	Winwood Castle	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Launceis	...	Blake Wood Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Rhosili	...	Old Castle	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Rhosili	...	Lewes Castle	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Rhosili	...	Thurba	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Rhosili	...	Castle Wood	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Bradford	...	Waltersmoor Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Shebbear	...	Buckland Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Rhosili	...	Horse Cliff	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Fridelstock	...	Ringdown Camp	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Llangennith	...	Hardings Down	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Llangennith	...	Camp III	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Llangennith	...	Hardings Down Upper	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Llangennith	...	Drold's Moor	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Cheriton	...	North Hill Tor	...	Black	...	...	Black
SX(20)219885	186	Corn 23NE	...	Langtree	...	Langtree Common	...	Black	...	...	Black

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour					
HILL FORTS, UNIVALLATE (under 3 acres enclosed) (continued)																
SS(11)482416	163	Devon 49E	...	Morthoe	...	Black	SS(11)88421	164	Somerset 33SW	Carhampton	...	Bar's Castle	...	Black		
SS(11)489183	163	Devon 8NE	...	Braunton	...	Black	SN(22)003117	158	Pemb 35W	Dinas	...	Pen Castell	...	Black		
SS(11)491867	163	Glam 31NW	...	Oswich	...	Black	SN(22)003181	158	Pemb 28W	Slebech	...	Picton Point	...	Black		
SS(11)495122	163	Devon 19SE	...	Hunthaw	...	Black	SN(22)007174	158	Pemb 35W	...	Dinas	...	Castle Bwlch-mawr	...	Black	
SS(11)509055	153	Glam 22NE	...	Llanthidlan Higher	...	Black	SN(22)007225	158	Pemb 28NW	...	Witton	...	Castle Park Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)515170	163	Devon 30NE	...	Roborough	...	Black	SN(22)007270	158	Pemb 23NW	...	Spirital	...	Frogthall Wood	...	Black	
SS(11)517140	163	Devon 3NE	...	Berryarbor	...	Black	SN(22)011770	158	Pemb 28NW	...	Witton	...	Wood Barn Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)517953	163	Devon 9NE	...	Shirwell	...	Black	SN(22)015244	158	Pemb 23NW	...	Walton East	...	Walton East (N. of)	...	Black	
SS(11)515368	163	Devon 10SW	...	Loxhore	...	Black	SN(22)021109	158	Pemb 28W	...	Slebech	...	Castle Lake Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)519539	163	Devon 10SW	...	Stoke Rivers	...	Black	SN(22)022231	158	Pemb 23NW	...	Walton East	...	Walton East (S. of)	...	Black	
SS(11)524433	163	Devon 6SW	...	Kentisbury Down	...	Black	SN(22)024291	158	Pemb 17NW	...	Castlebythe	...	Cas-fewch	...	Black	
SS(11)524916	163	Devon 10SW	...	Stoke Rivers (E. of)	...	Black	SN(22)028198	158	Pemb 23NW	...	Witton	...	Lamborough Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)525162	163	Devon 6SW	...	Paracombe	...	Black	SN(22)032231	158	Pemb 23NW	...	Walton Hill (W. of)	...	Walton Mill (W. of)	...	Black	
SS(11)526460	163	Devon 6NE	...	Paracombe	...	Black	SN(22)035244	158	Pemb 10NE	...	Llanclwydyd	...	Castell Penegien	...	Black	
SS(11)527497	153	Glam 24NW	...	Swansea	...	Black	SN(22)042714	158	Pemb 17NE	...	Henry's Mount	...	Henry's Mount (S. of)	...	Black	
SS(11)528469	163	Devon 7NW	...	Lynton	...	Black	SN(22)047241	158	Pemb 17NE	...	Llys-y-fran	...	Parc-y-marl	...	Black	
SS(11)530460	163	Devon 7NW	...	Lynton	...	Black	SN(22)048073	151	Pemb 34NE	...	Lawerenny	...	New Briton (N. of)	...	Black	
SS(11)532121	163	Devon 41NW	...	East Worlington	...	Black	SN(22)052345	158	Pemb 10NE	...	Nevern	...	Castell Gynon	...	Black	
SS(11)537163	163	Devon 22NE	...	Bishop's Nympton	...	Black	SN(22)059287	158	Pemb 17NE	...	Henry's Mount	...	Pen-banc	...	Black	
SS(11)576196	153	Glam 23NW	...	Neath	...	Black	SN(22)069503	151	Pemb 40NE	...	St. Florence	...	Park Wall Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)588917	153	Glam 23SW	...	Port Talbot	...	Black	SN(22)066262	158	Pemb 17NE	...	New Moat	...	Parc-Robert Camp	...	Black	
							SN(22)070103	158	Pemb 20NE	...	Newton North	...	Skerky Back	...	Black	
							SN(22)070182	158	Pemb 23NE	...	Llawhaden	...	Pilcomswell Camp	...	Black	
															South Black	
SS(11)793988	153	Glam 16NE	...	Tonna	...	Black	SN(22)070184	158	Pemb 23NE	...	Llawhaden	...	Pilcomswell Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)794373	163	Somerset 41SW	...	Exmoor	...	Black										North Black
SS(11)799867	153	Glam 33NE	...	Port Talbot	...	Black	SN(22)071064	151	Pemb 35SW	...	Jeffreston	...	Llanesand	...	Black	
SS(11)801092	153	Devon 44SW	...	Woolfardisworthy	...	Black	SN(22)074063	151	Pemb 35SW	...	Jeffreston	...	Beacon Hill	...	Black	
SS(11)808231	164	Devon 23SW	...	Knowstone	...	Black	SN(22)076153	158	Pemb 29NW	...	Robeston Wathen	...	Castle Rath	...	Black	
SS(11)817987	153	Glam 16NE	...	Tonna	...	Black	SN(22)077189	158	Pemb 24SW	...	Llawhaden	...	Woodside Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)831861	153	Glam 33NE	...	Port Talbot	...	Black	SN(22)079197	158	Pemb 24SW	...	Llawhaden	...	Gelly Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)839999	153	Glam 16NE	...	Clyne	...	Black	SN(22)080157	152	Pemb 29NW	...	Robeston Wathen	...	Sunnyside	...	Black	
SS(11)841364	153	Glam 40NW	...	Newton Notage	...	Black	SN(22)081149	152	Pemb 29NW	...	Narberth South	...	Canastot Wood (S. of)	...	Black	
SS(11)842827	153	Glam 34SW	...	Tythenogton Higher	...	Black	SN(22)087499	159	Pemb 60W	...	Nevern	...	Castell Trefach	...	Black	
SS(11)859449	164	Somerset 33SE	...	Porlock	...	Black	SN(22)090567	152	Pemb 29NW	...	Llawhaden	...	Ty-Canol	...	Black	
SS(11)862375	164	Somerset 35SW	...	Winsford	...	Black	SN(22)094171	152	Pemb 29NW	...	Llawhaden	...	Faenor Gaer	...	Black	
SS(11)868397	164	Somerset 37SW	...	Dulverton	...	Black	SN(22)110459	159	Pemb 25W	...	St. Dogmaels Rural	...	Pen-Castell	...	Black	
SS(11)885193	164	Somerset 37SW	...	Dulverton	...	Black	SN(22)112226	159	Pemb 24W	...	Llanidilio West	...	Pant-y-Cadnaw Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)887378	164	Somerset 46SW	...	Winsford	...	Black	SN(22)113376	159	Pemb 60W	...	Meline	...	Castell-bach	...	Black	
SS(11)889780	154	Glam 40NE	...	Methery Mawr	...	Black	SN(22)113310	152	Pemb 29W	...	Narberth South	...	Narberth Mountain (E)	...	Black	
SS(11)890225	164	Somerset 34SW	...	Luccombe	...	Black	SN(22)118263	159	Pemb 18SW	...	Llangolman	...	Pencraig-fawr	...	Black	
SS(11)897717	154	Glam 44SE	...	St. Bride's Major	...	Black	SN(22)122231	159	Carm 28W	...	Llanidilio East	...	Portin-bach Camp	...	Black	
SS(11)908715	154	Glam 44SE	...	St. Bride's Major	...	Black	SN(22)139161	159	Pemb 29NE	...	Llanidilio Velfrey	...	Caerau Gaer	...	Black	
SS(11)909288	154	Somerset 69NE	...	Parnewydd	...	Black	SN(22)147659	159	Pemb 60W	...	Cilymanellwyd	...	Castell Garw	...	Black	
SS(11)917824	154	Glam 34SE	...	Coity Higher	...	Black	SN(22)160410	159	Pemb 68E	...	Llantodd	...	Gser, Cwmfridd	...	Black	
SS(11)936483	164	Somerset 23SE	...	Minthead Without	...	Black	SN(22)164422	159	Pemb 68E	...	Llantodd	...	Castell-forganol	...	Black	
SS(11)939814	154	Glam 41NW	...	Coedy Higher	...	Black	SN(22)167882	159	Pemb 68E	...	Llanfair-Nant-Gwyn	...	Castell-coch	...	Black	
SS(11)948832	154	Glam 33SW	...	Coychurch Higher	...	Black	SN(22)174078	152	Pemb 36NW	...	Amroth	...	Trelisey	...	Black	
SS(11)952040	176	Devon 56SE	...	Silverton	...	Black	SN(22)182421	159	Carm 29W	...	Llanboidy	...	Dan-Gaer	...	Black	
SS(11)957796	154	Glam 41NW	...	St. Mary Hill	...	Black	SN(22)182481	152	Carm 31NE	...	Eglwyscwmmin	...	The Castle, Woodreffe	...	Black	
SS(11)959176	154	Glam 41NW	...	Llyswoemy	...	Purple	SN(22)182481	159	Pemb 19SW	...	Llanfrynach	...	Glanfryn	...	Black	
SS(11)972004	176	Devon 68NE	...	Broad Clyst	...	Black	SN(22)185919	159	Carm 31NE	...	Llanboidy	...	Cwm-Felin-Boeth	...	Black	
SS(11)978580	154	Glam 33SW	...	Coychurch Higher	...	Black	SN(22)192083	152	Carm 31NE	...	Eglwyscwmmin	...	The Ring,	...	Black	
SS(11)984416	164	Somerset 33SW	...	Dunster	...	Black							Parc-yr-Eglwys	...	Black	

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour							
HILL FORTS, UNIVALLATE (under 3 acres enclosed) (continued)																		
SN(22)194077	152	Carm 51NW	...	Eglwyscummil	...	Top Castle	...	Black	SN(22)541266	140	Carm 32NE	...	Llanfynydd	...	Banc-y-Rhyfel	...	Black	
SN(22)198257	152	Carm 29NW	...	Llanboidy	...	Llwyn-llwyd	...	Black	SN(22)544203	140	Carm 40NE	...	Llangatben	...	Dryslwyn Castle	...	Black	
SN(22)201199	152	Carm 44SW	...	Eglwyscummil	...	Castle Ely Camp	...	Black	SN(22)559700	127	Carm 14NE	...	Llanfystyd-Mefenydd	...	Tan-yr-Allt	...	Black	
SN(22)202484	149	Carm 30SW	...	Cardigan	...	Crugllyn-llwyd	...	Black	SN(22)566437	140	Carm 8SW	...	Pencarreg	...	Castle Eilwyn	...	Black	
SN(22)205095	152	Carm 51NW	...	Eglwyscummil	...	Pwll Mountain	...	Black	SN(22)701619	140	Carm 41NW	...	Llanfibaneg	...	...	...	Black
SN(22)212263	152	Carm 29NW	...	Llanboidy	...	Y Gaer	...	Black	SN(22)775783	140	Carm 26SW	...	Nantewille	...	Abertaythyb	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black
SN(22)234344	159	Carm 38NE	...	Llandygydd	...	Owen-Deg	...	Black	SN(22)80492	140	Carm 34SW	...	Llanfair-Clydogau	...	Castell Olwen	...	Black	
SN(22)242208	159	Carm 37NE	...	Langynin	...	Plas Cerdin	...	Black	SN(22)88514	140	Carm 34NW	...	Bettws Bledrws	...	Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)246757	159	Carm 29NE	...	Llandwinio	...	Y Castell Mawr	...	Black	SN(22)89443	140	Carm 8NE	...	Pencarreg	...	Mynydd Pencarreg	...	Black	
SN(22)251902	152	Carm 44NE	...	Llandworo	...	Parc-y-Gaer	...	Black	SN(22)974748	140	Carm 34NE	...	Cellan	...	Fisher's Arms	...	Black	
SN(22)259208	159	Carm 37NE	...	Langynin	...	Pen-y-Gaer Fawr	...	Black	SN(22)964479	127	Carm 10NE	...	Lower Llanbadarn-y-	...	Gelli-Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)271275	159	Carm 30NW	...	Trelech-a'-Bettws	...	Castell-mawr	...	Black	SN(22)97771	127	Carm 32NE	...	Lower Llanbadarn-y-	...	Creuddyn	Gors Camp	...	Black
SN(22)292493	159	Carm 31SW	...	Penbryn	...	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black	SN(22)633866	127	Carm 38E	...	Geneu-rylyn	...	Gaer Pwll-glas	...	Black	
SN(22)299228	159	Carm 30SW	...	Mydrin	...	Castell Bron-niwl	...	Black	SN(22)634844	127	Carm 6NE	...	Tirymynach	...	Hen Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)309333	159	Carm 31NE	...	Penbryn	...	Castell-bach	...	Black	SN(22)639608	140	Carm 20SE	...	Llanbadarn-Odwyn	...	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)306112	152	Carm 45SW	...	Laugharne Township	...	Glan-y-Mor	...	Black	SN(22)641884	127	Carm 38E	...	Geneu-rylyn	...	Gaer Allt-Côch	...	Black	
SN(22)307193	159	Carm 38SW	...	Mydrin	...	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black	SN(22)64632	127	Carm 20NE	...	Caron-is-Clawdd	...	Castell Elenish	...	Black	
SN(22)310209	159	Carm 38NW	...	Mydrin	...	Pen-y-Gaer, Sarnau	...	Black	SN(22)658807	127	Carm 6NE	...	Parcel-Canol	...	Capel-Bangor (N.E. of)	...	Black	
SN(22)315548	159	Carm 23SW	...	Pendinaslochydd	...	Black	...	Black	SN(22)658480	127	Carm 6NE	...	Trefeigr	...	Garth Penbryncoch	...	Black	
SN(22)323512	152	Carm 45NE	...	Langynog	...	Castell-y-garthen	...	Black	SN(22)660729	127	Carm 15NE	...	Llanilar	...	Coed Allt-Pedw	...	Black	
SN(22)327740	152	Carm 45NE	...	Llanstaphan	...	Castell Cogan	...	Black	SN(22)672333	140	Carm 34SW	...	Llandagock	...	Carreg Cegyn	...	Black	
SN(22)331170	152	Carm 38NE	...	Langynog	...	Bwlch-y-seiri	...	Black	SN(22)671315	140	Carm 26SW	...	Llanadarn	...	Y Fan	...	Black	
SN(22)343191	159	Carm 38NE	...	Newchurch	...	Castell-y-gaer	...	Black	SN(22)68948	127	Carm 27NE	...	Tirymynach	...	Pen-y-Castell	...	Black	
SN(22)345231	159	Carm 30NE	...	Abernant	...	Llanau	...	Black	SN(22)704313	140	Carm 26NE	...	Llanadarn	...	Cwm-Brin	...	Black	
SN(22)351411	159	Carm 45NE	...	Llandyfrig	...	Felin Cwrrws	...	Black	SN(22)713794	127	Carm 37NE	...	Cwmrhedol	...	Castell Bwa-Drain	...	Black	
SN(22)351632	159	Carm 30NE	...	Abernant	...	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black	SN(22)733599	140	Carm 28NE	...	Caron-is-Clawdd	...	Castell Rhyfel	...	Black	
SN(22)370222	159	Carm 31SW	...	Abernant	...	Cil-Crug	...	Black	SN(22)742833	127	Carm 7NE	...	Melndur	...	Dinas	...	Black	
SN(22)381084	152	Carm 53NW	...	St. Ithmael	...	Parc-y-Castell	...	Black	SN(22)753573	140	Carm 18SW	...	Llandding Without	...	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)386469	159	Carm 40SW	...	Llandysul	...	Dinascerdin	...	Black	SN(22)792347	140	Carm 18SW	...	Llandding Without	...	Glan Rhyd Erydd	...	Black	
SN(22)390714	152	Carm 46SW	...	St. Ithmael	...	Iscoed (E. of)	...	Black	SN(22)908869	128	Montg 41SW	...	Llanidloes Without	...	Ynys-y-Bordau	...	Black	
SN(22)390718	159	Carm 39NW	...	St. Peter	...	Allt-y-Cnap	...	Black	SN(22)922263	141	Brecon 32NE	...	Craig	...	Y Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)404087	152	Carm 15NW	...	St. Ithmael	...	Gae Gaer, Allt Cunedda	...	Black	SN(22)930884	128	Montg 41NE	...	Llanidloes Without	...	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)421499	159	Carm 14NE	...	Llanfihangel-a'-rath	...	Yr Hen Castell	...	Black	SN(22)941881	128	Montg 41NE	...	Llanidloes Without	...	Fan Hill	...	Black	
SN(22)426167	159	Carm 39NE	...	Llansfelfyll	...	Parc-y-Gaer	...	Black	SN(22)948803	128	Montg 41NE	...	Llanidloes Without	...	Penycastell	...	Black	
SN(22)428202	159	Carm 39NE	...	Langunnon (W. of)	...	Gelligaerob	...	Black	SN(22)970306	141	Brecon 27NW	...	Traillong	...	Twyn-y-Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)438030	159	Carm 53NE	...	Pembrey	...	Langunnon (W. of)	...	Black	SN(22)990280	141	Brecon 27SW	...	Penpont	...	Twyn-y-Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)444179	159	Carm 39NE	...	Langunnon	...	Graig Llwyd	...	Black	SH(23)224794	106	Anglesey 11SW	...	Holyhead Rural	...	Dinas	...	Black	
SN(22)453363	159	Carm 14NE	...	Llanfihangel-a'-rath	...	Mynydd Cyfor	...	Black	SH(23)228274	115	Carm 44SW	...	Aberdaron	...	Creigiau Gwrenew	...	Black	
SN(22)461401	159	Carm 14NE	...	Llanfihangel-a'-rath	...	Castell Bae	...	Black	SH(23)291267	115	Carm 45SW	...	Llanengan	...	Tan-y-rallt	...	Black	
SN(22)461401	159	Carm 14NE	...	Llanfihangel-a'-rath	...	Castell Pant Fawr	...	Black	SH(23)298357	115	Carm 40SW	...	Buan	...	Garn Sarnog	...	Black	
SN(22)466259	159	Carm 32NW	...	Abergwili	...	Croes Arthur	...	Black	SH(23)303246	115	Carm 48NE	...	Llanengan	...	Castell Pared Mawr	...	Black	
SN(22)472250	159	Carm 32NW	...	Abergwili	...	Parc-y-Gaer	...	Black	SH(23)400716	106	Anglesey 18SW	...	Trefdrinach	...	Castell Cadmath	...	Black	
SN(22)485159	140	Carm 33NW	...	Llanarth	...	Castell Moedydd	...	Black	SH(23)444417	115	Carm 33NW	...	Llangybi	...	Garn Bontyrry	...	Black	
SN(22)486011	153	Carm 58NE	...	Pembrey	...	Stradey Wood	...	Black	SH(23)429455	115	Carm 26SW	...	Llanfalcon	...	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)489198	140	Carm 40SW	...	Llanfihangel	...	Castell, Tan-y-Lan	...	Black	SH(23)19671	107	Carm 11SW	...	Llanfihangel-in-Gaer	...	Dinas	...	Black	
SN(22)503058	140	Carm 33SW	...	Llanfihangel-Ystrad	...	Cribyn Gaer	...	Black	SH(23)466598	106	Carm 16NE	...	Llanberis	...	Dinas Ty-du	...	Black	
SN(22)522233	140	Carm 32NE	...	Llanegwad	...	Allt-y-Ferri	...	Black	SH(23)592488	107	Carm 28NE	...	Beddgelert	...	Dinas	...	Black	
SN(22)525164	153	Carm 32NE	...	Llanegwad	...	Cae Gaer, Llwyn Henry	...	Black	SH(23)596241	116	Meri 32NW	...	Llaneddyrn	...	Byrllyg	...	Black	
SN(22)533544	140	Carm 25NE	...	Llanfihangel-Ystrad	...	Cwm Cwmer	...	Black	SH(23)610680	107	Carm 12SW	...	Llandegai	...	Pendinas	...	Black	
SN(22)536514	140	Carm 35NE	...	Llanfihangel-Ystrad	...	Cribyn Clota	...	Black	SH(23)624230	116	Meri 32NW	...	Llandegai	...	Craig-y-Dinas	...	Black	
SN(22)537686	127	Carm 14NE	...	Llanfystyd-Haminiog	...	Castell-Mawr	...	Black	SH(23)628672	107	Carm 12SW	...	Bethesda	...	Pen-y-Gaer	...	Black	
SN(22)539689	127	Carm 14NE	...	Llanfystyd-Haminiog	...	Castell-Bach	...	Black	SH(23)628679	107	Carm 12SW	...	Bethesda	...	Rachub	...	Black	

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour				
HILL FORTS, UNIVALLATE (under 3 acres enclosed) (continued)															
SH(21)3610204	116	Meri 32NE	...	Llanaber	...	Black	ST(31)329934	155	Mon 29NW	...	Llanfrehfa Lower	...	Caersau, Pont-Hir	...	Black
SH(21)3663725	116	Caern 78E	...	Aber	...	Black	ST(31)359988	155	Mon 29NW	...	Llanfrehnock Fawr	...	Gae Camp	...	Black
SH(21)3664158	116	Meri 37NW	...	Brithdir and Islaw'rdeir	...	Black	ST(31)3410054	155	Mon 29NE	...	Penhow	...	Castell Prin	...	Black
SH(21)3735204	116	Meri 33NE	...	Llanelltyd	...	Black	ST(31)3431899	155	Mon 30SW	...	Caerwent	...	Larches Camp	...	Black
SH(21)3744730	116	Caern 8NE	...	Henryd	...	Black	ST(31)3462637	165	Somerset 11NW	...	Cleeve	...	Cleeve Toot (N. of)	...	Black
SH(21)3744773	116	Caern 48E	...	Dwygyfylchi	...	Black	ST(31)3477670	165	Somerset 11NW	...	Brookley	...	Tap's Combe Camp	...	Black
SH(21)3749210	116	Meri 43SE	...	Llanfischeth	...	Black	ST(31)3478588	165	Somerset 18NW	...	Burrington	...	Burrington Camp	...	Black
SH(21)3750112	116	Meri 43SE	...	Machynlleth	...	Black	ST(31)3494680	165	Somerset 21SW	...	Backwell	...	Backwell Camp	...	Black
SH(21)3774219	116	Meri 34SW	...	Llanfischeth	...	Black	ST(31)3499751	155	Somerset 41E	...	Portbury	...	Conygar Hill	...	Black
SH(21)3821404	126	Montg 26SW	...	Darowen	...	Black	ST(31)3529990	155	Mon 26SW	...	Tintern	...	Port Gaseg Camp	...	Black
SH(21)3867382	116	Meri 14SE	...	Llanfardel	...	Black	ST(31)3529517	155	Mon 26SW	...	St. Arvans	...	Piercedfield Little Camp	...	Black
SH(21)3867382	116	Meri 14SE	...	Llanfardel	...	Black	ST(31)3568456	165	Somerset 41NW	...	St. Cuthbert Out	...	King's Castle	...	Black
SH(21)3867382	116	Meri 15SW	...	Llanfangedd-Glyn Myfyr	(S.E. of) Black	Black	ST(31)3584455	165	Somerset 41SW	...	Crocombe	...	The Roundabout	...	Black
SH(21)3867382	116	Meri 15SW	...	Llanfangedd-Glyn Myfyr	(S.E. of) Black	Black	ST(31)3608884	156	Glos 63SW	...	Elberston	...	Vineyards Brake	...	Black
SC(24)180646	87	Isle of Man 18NE	...	Rushen	...	Black	ST(31)3659566	156	Glos 35NE	...	Helm and Stone	...	Beverington Camp	...	Black
SC(24)176664	87	Isle of Man 18NE	...	Rushen	...	Black	ST(31)3781817	166	Somerset 29NE	...	Mells	...	Kingsdown Camp	...	Purple
SC(24)207670	87	Isle of Man 16SW	...	Rushen	...	Black	ST(31)3784359	166	Somerset 43SE	...	Selwood	...	Roddenbury Camp	...	Black
SC(24)211780	87	Isle of Man 12NW	...	Patrick	...	Black	ST(31)3996195	179	Dorset 9NE	...	Handley	...	Mistleberry Camp	...	Black
SC(24)215774	87	Isle of Man 12SW	...	Patrick	...	Black	SO(32)3014294	141	Brecon 27SE	...	Penni-fach	...	Fenni-fach Camp	...	Black
SC(24)215789	87	Isle of Man 12NW	...	Patrick	...	Black	SO(32)3015328	141	Rad 31NE	...	Llanfawc	...	Whitfield Camp	...	Black
SC(24)224756	87	Isle of Man 9SW	...	Patrick	...	Black	SO(32)3051240	141	Brecon 34NW	...	Llanfrynach	...	Rhivau	...	Black
SC(24)245671	87	Isle of Man 16SW	...	Melaw	...	Black	SO(32)3059148	141	Brecon 40SW	...	Llanfrynach	...	Y Gaeir	...	Black
SC(24)246681	87	Isle of Man 16SW	...	Arbory	...	Black	SO(32)3062440	141	Brecon 34NW	...	Llanfrynach	...	Coed-y-Brenhin	...	Black
SC(24)247866	87	Isle of Man 16SE	...	German	...	Black	SO(32)3062440	141	Brecon 34NW	...	Llanfrynach	...	Coed-y-Caeuau	...	Black
SC(24)259671	87	Isle of Man 16SE	...	Melaw	...	Black	SO(32)3082891	141	Brecon 28SW	...	Llanhamlach	...	Twyn Llechfaen	...	Black
SC(24)259692	87	Isle of Man 16SE	...	Santon	...	Black	SO(32)3084355	148	Rad 23SW	...	Cefnlllys Rural	...	Careg Wiber	...	Black
SC(24)259695	87	Isle of Man 16SE	...	Santon	...	Black	SO(32)3085148	141	Rad 28SW	...	Llanstannant in Elwell	...	Llwyn Madoc Gaeir	...	Black
SC(24)307757	87	Isle of Man 13SW	...	Marown	...	Black	SO(32)3089194	141	Brecon 40NE	...	Llanfegan	...	Allt-Lwyd (R. of)	...	Black
SC(24)311704	87	Isle of Man 17NW	...	Santon	...	Black	SO(32)3097217	141	Brecon 34SE	...	Llanfegan	...	Tyle Clydach	...	Black
SC(24)319703	87	Isle of Man 17SW	...	Santon	...	Black	SO(32)3102217	141	Brecon 34SE	...	Llanfegan	...	Aberchlydach	...	Black
SC(24)337055	87	Isle of Man 17SW	...	Santon	...	Black	SO(32)3102313	141	Brecon 28NE	...	Llanfello	...	Droste Bank	...	Black
SC(24)345097	87	Isle of Man 17SW	...	Santon	...	Black	SO(32)3111327	141	Brecon 28NE	...	Llanfello	...	Pen-y-Alt Camp	...	Black
SC(24)4517957	87	Isle of Man 3SE	...	Maughold	...	Black	SO(32)3124798	128	Rad 4SE	...	Llanbaddog-Fynydd	...	Castell-y-Blaidd	...	Black
SC(24)456056	87	Isle of Man 3SE	...	Maughold	...	Black	SO(32)3136119	128	Rad 23SE	...	Llandegley	...	Llandegley Rocks	...	Black
NY(21)391023	156	Meri 32NE	...	Maughold	...	Black	SO(32)3146700	128	Rad 23SE	...	Llandegley	...	Warren Bank	...	Black
NY(21)391023	156	Meri 32NE	...	Maughold	...	Black	SO(32)3152923	128	Montg 37SW	...	Llanmerewig	...	Giant's Bank	...	Black
NY(21)391023	156	Meri 32NE	...	Maughold	...	Black	SO(32)3168884	128	Rad 17SW	...	Llanfangel-Rhydlithon	...	Llysin Hill	...	Black
NY(21)391023	156	Meri 32NE	...	Maughold	...	Black	SO(32)3171889	128	Montg 44NW	...	Kerry	...	Drefor Camp	...	Black
NY(21)391023	156	Meri 32NE	...	Maughold	...	Black	SO(32)3181844	141	Brecon 41NE	...	Llanfangel	...	Coed Penryn...	...	Black
NY(21)391023	156	Meri 32NE	...	Maughold	...	Black	SO(32)3191184	141	Brecon 41NE	...	Llanfangel	...	Pen-Ffawddog Gaeir	...	Black
ST(31)3009721	154	Glam 43SE	...	Llanfair	...	Black	SO(32)3206947	128	Montg 37NE	...	Llanfysall	...	Cefn-Llan (S. of)	...	Black
ST(31)3050781	154	Glam 36NW	...	Llanfarsant	...	Black	SO(32)3223153	141	Brecon 41NE	...	Llanfysall	...	Gaeir	...	Black
ST(31)3068712	154	Glam 46SW	...	Llanfarsant	...	Black	SO(32)3228186	141	Brecon 41NE	...	Llanfysall	...	Pen-Frys Camp	...	Black
ST(31)3102383	164	Somerset 48SW	...	Stogumber	...	Black	SO(32)3235689	128	Rad 17NE	...	Bleddfa	...	Glog Camp	...	Black
ST(31)3105381	164	Somerset 48SW	...	Bicknoller	...	Black	SO(32)3246824	128	Salop 68SW	...	Chun	...	Coed Penryn...	...	Black
ST(31)3108110	164	Glam 42NE	...	Pentyrch	...	Black	SO(32)3250817	128	Salop 69NW	...	Chun	...	Fron, Newcastle	...	Black
ST(31)3118393	164	Somerset 48NE	...	Bicknoller	...	Black	SO(32)3256862	128	Salop 65SW	...	Mainstone	...	Upper Knuck	...	Black
ST(31)3152827	154	Glam 37SW	...	Whitchurch	...	Black	SO(32)3266636	128	Rad 23NW	...	Evenjobb	...	Castle Ring	...	Black
ST(31)3184362	164	Somerset 49SW	...	Over Stowey	...	Black	SO(32)3276867	128	Salop 65SW	...	Mainstone	...	Birches Bank	...	Black
ST(31)3204840	154	Glam 37SE	...	Llanedeyrn	...	Black	SO(32)3291950	129	Montg 38NW	...	Churchstoke	...	Roundton	...	Black
ST(31)3205056	177	Devon 39SE	...	Stockland	...	Black	SO(32)3295000	155	Mon 24NE	...	Llanfawc	...	Twyn Bell Camp	...	Black
ST(31)3238848	154	Mon 33SW	...	Graig	...	Black	SO(32)3387677	142	Here 38NE	...	Madley	...	Timberline Camp	...	Black
ST(31)3268777	154	Mon 33SW	...	Graig	...	Black	SO(32)3391078	155	Mon 34SE	...	Llanarth Fawr	...	Camp Hill	...	Black
ST(31)3278624	154	Mon 33NE	...	Duffryn	...	Black	SO(32)4059788	129	Salop 43SE	...	Ratlinghope	...	Castle Ring, Stitt Hill	...	Black

[illegible]

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
FARMS AND OTHER MINOR OPEN SETTLEMENTS (continued)											
SO(3)986269	144	Glos 20SW	... Southam & Brockhampton	The Stables ...	Black	SU(4)2168445	167	Hants 22SE	... Ampport	... Lains Farm	... Black
SZ(4)006867	179	Dorset 10NE	... Corfe Castle	... Green Island	... Purple	SU(4)2175466	167	Wilts 37NW	... Great Bedwyn	... Tor Mead	... Black
SZ(4)0098169	179	Dorset 10NE	... Corfe Castle	... Parsy Island	... Purple	SU(4)2183476	168	Hants 23NW	... Kimpton	... Littleton	... Black
SZ(4)020782	179	Dorset 17SW	... Swanage	... Henston	... Purple	SU(4)2184861	168	Berks 19NW	... Compton Beauchamp	... Knighton Hill	... Black
SZ(4)091917	179	Hants 86NW	... Bournemouth	... Redhill	... Purple	SU(4)2192484	168	Berks 39SE	... Pyfield	... Redenhall	... Black
SZ(4)091977	179	Dorset 35SE	... West Parley	... Wood Town Farm	... Black	SU(4)2191865	168	Berks 8SE	... Hatford	... Gamfield Sandpit	... Black
SZ(4)101946	179	Hants 86NW	... Bournemouth	... Charminster	... Purple	SU(4)2194570	168	Hants 7SE	... Vernham Dean	... Vernham Dean (N. of)	... Black
SZ(4)109821	180	Hants 97NW	... Brighton	... Sud Moor	... Red	SU(4)2194452	168	Hants 31SE	... Longstock	... Meon Hill	... Black
SZ(4)109884	180	Hants 95SW	... Newport	... Queen's Road	... Red	SU(4)2194791	168	Berks 33SE	... Hungerford	... Eddington	... Purple
*SZ(4)113774	180	Hants 98SE	... Vennor	... Gill's Cliff Road	... Red	SU(4)2195213	168	Hants 15NE	... Hurstbourne Tarnant	... Doles Camp	... Red
SZ(4)184790	181	Sussex 73SW	... Sidlesham	... Sidlesham (S.W. of)	... Red	SU(4)2196990	168	Hants 42NW	... Chilbolton	... West Down	... Purple
SZ(4)184942	181	Sussex 81NW	... Selsey	... Golf Links Lane	... Purple	SU(4)2197221	168	Hants 49SW	... Hurley	... Farley Mount (W. of)	... Black
SZ(4)186792	181	Sussex 81NE	... Selsey	... Selsey (E. of)	... Purple	SU(4)2198290	168	Hants 49SW	... Boxford	... Boxford Common	... Black
SU(4)1001255	167	Wilts 70NW	... Ebbesbourne Wake	... Fifield Bayant Down (W.)	Black	SU(4)2198296	168	Hants 50NW	... Twyford	... Twyford Down	... Purple
SU(4)1099257	167	Wilts 70NW	... Ebbesbourne Wake	... Fifield Bayant Down (E.)	Black	SU(4)2198769	168	Berks 13SE	... West Hagbourne	... Hagbourne Hill	... Purple
SU(4)1016177	179	Dorset 98E	... Wimborne St. Giles	... Oakley Down	... Black	SU(4)2199007	180	Hants 74SW	... Fareham	... Greenaway Road	... Black
SU(4)1060332	167	Wilts 65NE	... Barford St. Martin	... Hamshill Ditches	... Purple	SU(4)2199007	180	Hants 74SW	... Fareham	... Hook	... Purple
SU(4)1080634	167	Wilts 35SW	... All Cannings	... All Cannings Cross	... Black	SU(4)2199188	168	Berks 10NE	... Radley	... Radley Station (W. of)	... Purple
SU(4)1089323	167	Wilts 47SW	... Charlton	... Church Ditches	... Black	SU(4)2199188	168	Hants 10NE	... Ichen Abbas	... Lone Farm	... Purple
SU(4)1089119	167	Wilts 47SW	... Rushall...	... Church Ditches	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Berks 14SE	... Long Wittenham	... Wigwags	... Black
SU(4)1089681	167	Wilts 28SW	... Avebury	... Church Ditches	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Berks 14SE	... Long Wittenham	... Corhampton Down	... Red
SU(4)1097158	167	Wilts 41SW	... Wilford	... Wilford Hill	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Berks 14SE	... Long Wittenham	... Allen's Pit	... Purple
SU(4)1103105	167	Hants 54NW	... Rockbourne	... Duck's Nest	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 42SW	... New Mresford	... Titchborne Down	... Purple
SU(4)111873	137	Wilts 28SW	... Winterbourne Monkton	... Monkton Down (W.)	Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Berks 16SE	... Cholsey	... House (N.W. of)	Purple
SU(4)112157	167	Wilts 35SW	... Alton	... Knap Hill (N. of)	Red	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Winterbrook	... Black
SU(4)112887	179	Hants 28SE	... West Overton	... North Farm (N.W. of)	Purple	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... South Ham Farm	... Black
SU(4)113131	179	Hants 62NE	... Fordingbridge...	... Highfield (S.W. of)	Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... (S.W. of) Purple	
SU(4)113308	167	Wilts 66SE	... Salisbury	... Highfield	... Purple	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Wellocks Hill	... Purple
SU(4)1137286	167	Wilts 66SE	... Salisbury	... Hamham Hill	... Purple	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Ioke End	... Black
SU(4)1137286	167	Wilts 66SE	... Salisbury	... Finkler's Pit	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Prospect Park	... Red
SU(4)1140711	167	Wilts 38NE	... Pyfield	... Pyfield Down	... Purple	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Southoute	... Purple
SU(4)115029	167	Wilts 71NE	... Briford	... Little Woodbury	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Causeway	... Red
SU(4)1151418	167	Wilts 54SE	... Durrington	... Durrington Walls	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... The Knap	... Black
SU(4)1158406	167	Wilts 60NE	... Amesbury	... Southmill Hill	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Cholesley's Farm	... Purple
SU(4)164160	179	Hants 14SE	... Fordingbridge...	... Arnsley	... Purple	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Hockwood	... Red
SU(4)166142	179	Hants 62NE	... Fordingbridge...	... Cradley Hill	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... King John's Hill	... Black
SU(4)166521	167	Wilts 47SW	... Enford	... Ladbury	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Roman Villa Site	... Red
SU(4)168349	167	Wilts 60SE	... Winterbourne	... The Croft	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Woodliff	... Black
*SU(4)170634	167	Wilts 35SE	... Pewsey	... Oare (N.E. of)	Red	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Harting Yewen	... Black
SU(4)189398	167	Wilts 61NW	... Allington	... Boscombe Down	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Green Lane	... Black
SU(4)191386	167	Wilts 61NW	... Allington	... Boscombe Down	... Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Harwood	... Black
SU(4)207893	167	Wilts 61NW	... Allington	... Boscombe (S.E. of)	Purple	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Shropsham	... Purple
SU(4)215674	137	Wilts 29SW	... Saverkne	... Braydon Hook	(N.W. of) Red	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Crickes Ground	... Purple
SU(4)228236	167	Wilts 67NE	... Winterslow	... Winterslow (West)	Purple	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Almond's Brickworks	... Red
SU(4)2433	167	Wilts 67NE	... Winterslow	... East Winterslow	Purple	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Syneford Gravel Pit	Black
SU(4)244455	167	Hants 22NE	... Shipton Bellinger	... Snoddington Down	Red	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Broadway (N.W. of)	Black
SU(4)266480	167	Hants 14SE	... South Tidworth	... Warren Hill	Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Langford Downs	Purple
SU(4)268505	137	Wilts 16SE	... Bishopstone	... Russley	Black	SU(4)2199242	168	Hants 18SE	... Basingstoke	... Langford Downs	Purple

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch	Parish	Place	Colour
FARMS AND OTHER MINOR OPEN SETTLEMENTS (continued)											
TL(2)0209179	147	Beds 169NE	...	Kempston (N.)	...	TL(2)733830	135	Suffolk 12NW	Lakenheath	Maid's Cross Hill	(N.E. of) Black
TL(2)0203126	147	Beds 32NE	...	Blow's Downs	...	TL(2)734012	162	Essex 65NE	Great Baddow	Baddow Hall Crescent	Black
TL(2)020408	147	Beds 118E	...	Bedford	...	TL(2)731537	165	Suffolk 12NE	Wangford	...	Black
TL(2)0205127	147	Beds 118E	...	Church Farm	...	TL(2)774050	162	Essex 64NW	Danbury	Christmas Pit	...
TL(2)0204929	147	Beds 118E	...	Clapham	...	TL(2)701059	162	Essex 15SW	Danbury	Christy Fee	...
TL(2)0206424	147	Beds 29SE	...	Clapham Park	...	TL(2)794098	162	Essex 15SW	Hatfield Peverel	Nounley (S.W. of)	...
TL(2)122775	134	Hunts 135W	...	Leagrave	...	TL(2)809488	136	Suffolk 13NE	Santon Downham	High Lodge	...
TL(2)147031	160	Herts 39NE	...	Salome Lodge	...	TL(2)820874	136	Norfolk 93SW	Santon	Half Moon Plantation	Purple
TL(2)159660	134	Hunts 39W	...	Park Street	...	TL(2)830965	136	Norfolk 93SW	Ickburgh	Wasbitt Cottages	...
TL(2)166632	147	Herts 68E	...	Orton Longueville	...	TL(2)83126	149	Essex 45SE	Wickham Bishops	Glebe Farm	...
TL(2)167077	160	Herts 34NE	...	Orton Waterville	(E. of) Purple	TL(2)810823	136	Norfolk 102SE	Thetford	Barrow Hill	...
TL(2)171737	134	Beds 9SW	...	Lordskip Farm	...	TL(2)869814	136	Norfolk 102SE	Thetford	Barnhamcross Common	Black
TL(2)182073	134	Hunts 28E	...	Salisbury Avenue	Red	TL(2)886800	136	Suffolk 13SE	Barnham	Barnham Heath	...
TL(2)183775	134	Hunts 13NE	...	Wyboston (N.E. of)	Red	TL(2)902777	136	Suffolk 23NW	Fakenham Magna	Little Fakenham	...
TL(2)191728	134	Hunts 17SE	...	Woodton Rural	...	TL(2)97359	136	Norfolk 103NE	Hatling	Mickleton Hill	...
TL(2)197329	147	Beds 27SW	...	Blacklands	...	TL(2)980857	136	Norfolk 103NE	Hatling	Middle Hatling	...
TL(2)197633	134	Hunts 25NE	...	Weybridge Farm (E. of)	Red	TL(2)982533	149	Essex 37NW	Colchester	Sheepen	...
TL(2)197664	134	Hunts 5NE	...	Fox Covert	...	TL(2)996592	136	Suffolk 35SW	Badwell Ash	Back Lane	...
TL(2)203798	134	Hunts 13SE	...	Wrayhouse Farm	...	TL(2)999239	136	Suffolk 35NW	Wartfield	Hillgreen Farm (N. of)	Black
TL(2)228116	147	Herts 28SE	...	Fletton (S. of)	...	*TF(2)617091	124	Norfolk 57NW	Runciton Holme	Gorbould's Gravel	Pit 1 Purple
TL(2)233931	147	Herts 12NE	...	Stocking Close	...	TF(2)619099	124	Norfolk 57NW	Runciton Holme	Gorbould's Gravel	Pit 2 Purple
TL(2)237162	147	Herts 28NE	...	Weylyn Garden City	...	TF(2)73801	124	Norfolk 69SE	Wareham	Parish	...
TL(2)248340	147	Herts 7NE	...	Jack's Hill	...	TF(2)683381	124	Norfolk 65W	Heacham	Church Nursery	...
TL(2)248671	134	Hunts 18NE	...	Lockleys	...	TF(2)685374	124	Norfolk 65W	Heacham	Caley Mill	...
TL(2)248876	134	Hunts 18NE	...	Cloth End	...	TF(2)720337	124	Norfolk 14SW	Snettisham	Red Barn (S.E. of)	...
TL(2)250145	147	Camb 57NE	...	Houghton and Wyton	Black	TA(2)726425	124	Norfolk 68W	Thornham	Thornham (S.W. of)	Purple
TL(2)251703	134	Hunts 23NW	...	Bellus Hill	...	TA(2)700760	93	Yorks 161SE	Kirkcubbin	R.A.F. Sqn, Driffield	...
TL(2)252573	134	Hunts 23NW	...	Ouse Viaduct	...	TA(2)708819	93	Yorks 93SE	Searner	Manham Hill	...
TL(2)257707	134	Hunts 23NW	...	Meadow Lane (N. of)	Black	TA(2)71891	93	Yorks 78W	Scarborough	Castell	...
TL(2)258107	147	Herts 4NE	...	Meadow Lane	...	TA(2)089667	93	Yorks 145NE	Rudston	Spithooks	...
TL(2)269880	161	Herts 40E	...	Therfield Heath	...	TA(2)111595	93	Yorks 162NE	Burton Agnes	Thornham Hill	...
*TL(2)30949	148	Camb 53NE	...	Cock Lane	...	TA(2)1950	99	Yorks 180SE	Atwick	Gransmoor Black	...
*TL(2)309420	148	Herts 22NW	...	Barrington	...	TA(2)2243	99	Yorks 167SE	Mappleton	Rowlinton Cliff	...
*TL(2)309788	148	Herts 35W	...	Stariion (S.E. of)	Red	TR(2)207732	172	Kent 49NE	Canterbury	Jallibrier's Grave	...
TL(2)407115	148	Herts 22NW	...	Barley (N.E. of)	Black	TR(2)147576	173	Kent 46NE	Canterbury	Whitehall Road (N.W. of)	Red
TL(2)407215	148	Herts 22NW	...	Balsams	...	TR(2)177607	173	Kent 55SE	Sturry	Castle Street	...
*TL(2)407390	148	Camb 53NE	...	Foxton Station (N. of)	Red	TR(2)184590	173	Kent 56W	Fordwich	Ashenden's Pit	...
TL(2)43155	135	Camb 47SW	...	Grantchester (S. of)	Purple	TR(2)187615	173	Kent 66W	Sturry	Hospital Wood (S. of)	Red
TL(2)43128	135	Camb 47SW	...	Hauxton	...	TR(2)188115	173	Kent 67W	Barham	Westere (N. of)	Black
TL(2)443468	148	Camb 34SW	...	Church (S.E. of)	Black	TR(2)227693	173	Kent 42NW	Herne Bay	Barham Downs	...
TL(2)446147	148	Camb 47SW	...	Cemetery (N.E. of)	Purple	TR(2)284697	173	Kent 43W	Margate	Reculver	...
TL(2)467608	135	Camb 40SE	...	Green End Road	...	TR(2)324602	173	Kent 37W	Ash	Tivoli Park	...
TL(2)488200	148	Herts 23W	...	Thornbora Road	Purple	TR(2)350700	173	Kent 45W	Margate	Broadstairs and	...
TL(2)48183	135	Camb 26NW	...	Hopkin's Pit	...	TR(2)394664	173	Kent 46W	Broadstairs and	Dumpton Gap (S. of)	Purple
TL(2)48991	161	Essex 12NE	...	Little Laver Mill	...	TR(2)395689	173	Kent 26SW	Broadstairs and	St. Peter's	...
TL(2)50644	148	Camb 60NW	...	Linton (S.W. of)	Black	TL(2)395689	173	Kent 26SW	Broadstairs and	St. Peter's	...
TL(2)51602	161	Essex 61NE	...	Hallsford	...	TL(2)395689	173	Kent 26SW	Broadstairs and	St. Peter's	...
TL(2)517512	148	Camb 35NE	...	Balsam (N.W. of)	Black	TL(2)395689	173	Kent 26SW	Broadstairs and	St. Peter's	...
TL(2)566212	135	Camb 36NE	...	Isleham Plantation	...	TL(2)395689	173	Kent 26SW	Broadstairs and	St. Peter's	...
TL(2)662212	148	Essex 34SW	...	Felstead Station	...	TL(2)395689	173	Kent 26SW	Broadstairs and	St. Peter's	...
TL(2)669235	148	Essex 15SW	...	Great Biggins	...	TL(2)395689	173	Kent 26SW	Broadstairs and	St. Peter's	...
TL(2)729835	135	Suffolk 12NW	...	The Roman Field	Black	TL(2)395689	173	Kent 26SW	Broadstairs and	St. Peter's	...

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
FARMS AND OTHER MINOR OPEN SETTLEMENTS (continued)						FOGOU'S					
TR(61)348515	173	Kent 58NE	Deal	Mongeham Lodge	Purple	SW(10)84356	189	Corn 67NW	St. Just	Penden Vau	Black
TR(61)362509	173	Kent 58NE	Deal	Mill Hill	Purple	SW(10)437562	189	Corn 67NE	Zennor	Bosporthenis (S. of)	Black
TM(62)301728	136	Suffolk 35NW	Wattisfield	Peartree Farm	Black	SW(10)4732	189	Corn 68SW	Gulval	Rosennorran	Black
TM(62)302075	136	Suffolk 24SW	Hinderclay	Hinderclay Wood	Black	SW(10)472348	189	Corn 68SW	Gulval	Chysauster	Black
TM(62)306866	136	Suffolk 24NE	Redgrave	Beer Lane	Black	SW(10)6120	189	Corn 71NE	Breage	Glan's Hold, Trew	Black
*TM(62)307186	149	Essex 29SW	Ardleigh	Red Barn Farm	Purple	SW(10)728298	190	Corn 76NE	Constantine	Fixie's Hall	Black
TM(62)307779	136	Suffolk 24NE	Worthing	Spears Hill	Black	SHRINES					
TM(62)307759	136	Suffolk 25SW	Burgate	Hill House	Black	SU(41)439962	158	Berks 9SE	Marcham	Noah's Ark, Friford	Black
TM(62)309717	149	Suffolk 66SW	Barking	Darmden	Black	SU(41)36123	145	Oxon 27SW	Ilulip	Woodstock (N. of)	Purple
TM(62)1023	150	Essex 38NE	Great Bromley	Park Farm	Black	TF(41)3984765	170	Midd 13NE	Harnwood	Heath Row	Black
TM(62)119241	150	Suffolk 88SW	Beaumont Hall	Beaumont Hall	Black	*TG(11)178067	182	Sussex 64NE	Lancing	Lancing Down	Purple
TM(62)140434	136	Suffolk 75SE	Ipswich	Beacon Hill	Purple	TL(41)967222	149	Essex 37NW	Sanway	Gosbeck's Farm	Red
TM(62)224213	150	Suffolk 67NW	Burgh	Burgh Manor (N. of)	Purple	TR(61)355557	173	Kent 48SE	Worth	Worth (S.W. of)	Purple
TM(62)227465	150	Suffolk 76NW	The Little Bealings	Playford Heath	Black	HILL FIGURE					
TM(62)365498	150	Suffolk 68SE	Butley	Clump Road	Black	SU(41)302867	158	Berks 13SW	Uffington	White Horse Hill	Purple
TM(62)371496	150	Suffolk 68SE	Butley	Broom Covert (N. of)	Black	CEMETERIES					
TM(62)374509	150	Suffolk 68NE	Butley	Mount Field	Purple	SW(10)747198	190	Corn 81SW	St. Keverne	Trelan Bahow	Black
TM(62)390485	150	Suffolk 78NW	Butley	Burrow Hill	Purple	SW(10)87753	185	Corn 18SW	St. Merryn	Hatlyn Bay	Black
TG(62)205248	126	Norfolk 35NW	Aylham	Brampton Piece	Black	SW(10)890758	185	Corn 18SW	Fadstow Urban	Trevone	Black
MINOR LAKE SETTLEMENTS						SX(30)401536	187	Devon 123SE	Plymstock	Mount Batten (S. of)	Black
SE(44)788796	92	Yorks 107NW	Pickering	Costa Beck	Black	SS(21)3074	154	Glan 44NE	St. Bride's Major	Ogmore Down	Black
TQ(1)391461	162	Essex 91NE	Southend-on-Sea	Bournes Green	Purple	SY(30)673883	178	Dorset 47NW	Winterhome St. Martin	Maiden Castle (E.)	Purple
TA(54)148567	99	Yorks 163SW	Ulrome	West Furze	Black	*SY(30)689823	178	Dorset 53NE	Weymouth	Jordon Hill	Purple
TA(54)161559	99	Yorks 163SW	Ulrome	Skipses Lane	Black	ST(31)295587	165	Somerset 16SW	Bream	Bream Down (S. of)	Black
TA(54)169587	99	Yorks 163SW	Barnston	South Field	Black	ST(31)318621	165	Somerset 9SE	Weston super Mare	Concession Road	Black
INHABITED CAVES						ST(31)396634	165	Wils 52NW	Warminster	Batlebury (N.W. of)	Black
SX(20)393462	188	Devon 116SE	Torquay	Kent's Cavern	Black	ST(31)316019	178	Dorset 35NE	Spettisbury	Spettisbury Rings	Black
SS(21)143700	152	Pemh 44NE	Caldy Island	Potter's Cave	Black	SO(31)24464	142	Here 26SE	Sutton	Sutton Walls	Black
SS(21)405989	152	Glan 21SE	Llangennith	Culver Hole	Black	SO(31)3865179	143	Glos 31NE	Hucclecote	Isolation Hospital	Black
SS(21)552868	133	Glan 32NW	Penard	Mitchin Hole	Black	SO(31)393153	143	Glos 34NE	Cowley	Birdlip (N. of)	Purple
SS(21)560808	153	Glan 32NW	Penard	Bacon Hole	Black	SO(31)3958400	144	Worce 28SW	Kemerton	Bredon Hill	Black
ST(31)444751	165	Somerset 13NE	Shipham	Tickham Hill	Black	SU(41)2169	157	Wils 45SE	Mildenhall	Mildenhall (E. of)	Red
ST(31)459580	165	Somerset 18NW	Shipham	Rowherrow Cavern	Black	SU(41)480298	168	Hants 41SW	Winchester	Hyde Street	Red
ST(31)467559	165	Somerset 27NW	Cheddar	Great Oona Hole	Black	SP(42)750605	133	Norhants 44SE	Duston	Weedon Road	Red
ST(31)467540	165	Somerset 27NW	Cheddar	Soldier's Hole	Black	SP(42)987132	159	Herts 21SE	Aldbury	Moneybury Hill (S. of)	Red
ST(31)467540	165	Somerset 27NW	Cheddar	Sun Hole	Black	SE(44)815513	98	Yorks 27SW	Millington	Bruffs	Black
ST(31)468584	165	Somerset 18NW	Burrington	Read's Cavern	Black	TQ(11)61748	171	Kent 9NE	Stone	Cotton Lane	Red
ST(31)468584	165	Somerset 18NW	Burrington	Whitcombe's Hole	Black	TQ(11)730592	172	Kent 31SW	Aylesford	Aylesford (N. of)	Red
ST(31)468584	165	Somerset 18NW	Burrington	Backwell Cave	Black	TQ(11)813922	162	Essex 82NE	Rayleigh	Hamborough Hill	Red
ST(31)468584	165	Somerset 18NW	Burrington	Wookey Hole	Black	TQ(11)874968	162	Essex 83SW	Southend on Sea	Roots Hall	Red
ST(31)512480	165	Somerset 23NE	Wookey	Brown's Hole	Black						
ST(31)669475	166	Somerset 42NW	Stoke Lane	Guy's Rift	Black						
ST(31)845737	156	Wils 19SE	Biddlestone	From Hill	Black						
SJ(31)005713	108	Denham 8NW	Llanefydd	From Hill	Black						
SK(41)098549	111	Staffs 9SW	Wetton	The Cave	Black						

Grid Reference 1-inch County 6-inch § Parish Place Colour Grid Reference 1-inch County 6-inch § Parish Place Colour

CEMETERIES (continued)

TQ(11)8993	162	Essex 83NW	Canewdon	...	Scott's Hall	...	Black
TQ(11)90717	172	Kent 33NW	Sittingbourne	...	Higbated	...	Red
TQ(11)93659	162	Essex 74SE	Burnham	...	Creekside Place (S.E. of)	...	Red
TQ(11)94582	162	Essex 83SE	Great Wakering	...	Little Wakering	...	Red
TQ(11)97547	172	Kent 54SE	Westwell	...	Hothfield Common	...	Red
TL(5)135446	147	Beds 17SE	Quince Hill	...	Quince Hill	...	Red
TL(5)10930	147	Herts 7NW	Hitchin	...	Walsworth	...	Red
TL(5)226124	147	Herts 28SE	Welwyn Garden City	...	Attimore Road	...	Red
TL(5)232160	147	Herts 28NE	Welwyn	...	Welwyn (S.)	...	Red
*TL(5)23518	147	Herts 20SE	Welwyn	...	Woolmer Green	...	Red
TL(5)2385401	147	Cambs 57SE	Guilden Morden	...	Ruddery Spring (S.E. of)	...	Red
TL(5)24658	135	Cambs 47NE	Cambridge	...	Barnwell Gravel Pit	...	Red
TL(5)24760	135	Cambs 40SE	Cambridge	...	Chesterton Gravel Pit	...	Red
TL(5)2494164	148	Essex 42NW	Little Hallingbury	...	South House Farm	...	Red
TL(5)2517356	148	Essex 35NE	Wendens Ambo	...	Wendens Ambo (E. of)	...	Red
TL(5)2765226	149	Essex 35NW	Braintree	...	Skitts Hill (N.E. of)	...	Red
TL(5)2765395	149	Suffolk 80NE	Borford	...	White Street Green	...	Red
TR(6)1127526	173	Kent 46SW	Pertham	...	Swarling	...	Red
TR(6)1240570	173	Kent 71NE	Folkstone	...	East Wear Bay	...	Red
TR(6)1362508	173	Kent 51NE	Deal	...	Mill Hill	...	Purple
TR(6)2000335	149	Fasnet 37NE	Colchester	...	Cemetery	...	Red

BARROWS

SW(10)8731	190	Corn 72NW	Gerrans	...	Portscatho	...	Black
SX(20)1367	186	Corn 35NW	Cardinham	...	Venn's Cross	...	Black
SO(3)208115	143	Cleat 42NW	Painkwick	...	Elsworth	...	Black
SQ(2)199827	180	Hants 97NW	Brightstone	...	Sud Moor	...	Red
*SU(41)63523	168	Hants 15NE	Hurleston Tarrant	...	Doles	...	Red
SU(41)66018	180	Hants 80NE	Boldre	...	Beaulieu Heath	...	Black
SE(44)225787	91	Yorks 101NE	Swinton with	...	Wathemanske	...	Black
TL(5)23444	148	Cambs 59NW	Thriplow	...	Thriplow (S. of)	...	Black
TL(5)242475	148	Cambs 54SW	Whitford	...	Chronicle Hills	...	Black
TL(5)273616	136	Suffolk 43SE	Risbury	...	Barrow Bottom	...	Black
TL(5)280582	136	Norfolk 93SW	Weeting with Bromchill	...	Bromchill Cottage	...	Black
TL(5)2975247	149	Essex 37NW	Colchester	...	Lexden	...	Red
TR(5)396434	125	Norfolk 83NE	Sturkey	...	Warborough Hill	...	Black

BARROW GROUPS

SE(44)645377	98	Yorks 206SE	Skipwith	...	Danes Hills,	...	Black
SE(44)666400	98	Yorks 207NW	Skipwith	...	Skipwith Common	...	Black
TL(5)249666	93	Yorks 144NW	Cowlam	...	Cowlam	...	Black
SE(44)999567	98	Yorks 161SE	Kirkburn	...	Eastburn (N.E. of)	...	Black
TA(5)4019450	90	Yorks 193SE	Leconfield	...	Scarthorough	...	Black
TA(5)410670	94	Yorks 128SW	Brillington	...	Huntow	...	Black

CHARIOT BURIALS

SE(44)848853	92	Yorks 92NW	Thomton Dale	...	Pexton Moor	...	Black
SE(44)95454	98	Yorks 177NE	Huggate	...	Hawold	...	Black
SE(44)95458	98	Yorks 194NE	Middleton on the Wolds	...	Railway to Enthorpe	...	Black
TL(5)2395775	135	Cambs 47NW	Cambridge	...	Newnham Croft	...	Black
TL(5)239774	135	Suffolk 21SW	Mildenhall	...	Parish	...	Black
TA(5)4035838	93	Yorks 93SE	Seamer	...	Seamer Station (S. of)	...	Black
TA(5)4102466	93	Yorks 110SW	Hunnamby	...	Railway Station	...	Black
TA(5)41113	104	Lincs 13SW	Uleby	...	Railway Cutting	...	Black

CHARIOT BURIALS (in groups)

SE(44)784899	92	Yorks 75SW	Pickering	...	Cawthorn (N.E. of)	...	Black
SE(44)930413	98	Yorks 209NE	Market Weighton	...	Arras	...	Black
TA(5)4018632	99	Yorks 144SE	Great Driffield	...	Dane's Graves	...	Black
TA(5)40239	99	Yorks 210SE	Beverley	...	Westwood	...	Black

OTHER BURIALS

SW(10)8343	189	Corn 65SW	St. Just	...	Calantha, Pendean	...	Black
SS(21)85771	153	Glam 40SW	Merthyr Mawr	...	Burrows Well (S.W. of)	...	Black
SS(21)85771	153	Glam 40SW	Merthyr Mawr	...	Merthyr Mawr Warren	...	Black
SS(21)86070	153	Glam 40SW	Merthyr Mawr	...	Merthyr Mawr Warren	...	Black
SH(23)459658	106	Anglesey 22SE	Llangenwen	...	Gellinogwen	...	Purple
SY(30)416906	177	Donet 38SW	Symondsbury	...	West Cliff, Bridport	...	Purple
SY(30)42934	178	Donet 40NW	Bradford Peverell	...	Quatre Bras	...	Black
SY(30)62859	178	Donet 47SW	Bincombe	...	Ridgeway Hill	...	Black
SY(30)69895	178	Donet 40SE	Dorchester	...	St. George's Church,	...	Black
SY(30)702842	178	Donet 47SE	Preston	...	Wyndings	...	Purple
SY(30)981787	179	Donet 56SE	Worth Matravers	...	Gallows Gore (S.W. of)	...	Black
ST(31)126616	165	Somerset 98E	Weston super Mare	...	Montpelier	...	Black
ST(31)408721	165	Somerset 4NE	Clevedon	...	King's Road	...	Black
SD(4)470616	94	Lancs 30SE	Lancaster	...	Westfield	...	Black
SZ(40)4884	180	Hants 98NW	Gatcombe	...	Chillerton Farm	...	Red
SZ(40)512763	180	Hants 100NE	Vennor	...	Craigie Lodge	...	Black
SZ(40)511771	180	Hants 100NE	Vennor	...	Steephill	...	Black
SZ(40)533779	180	Hants 98SE	Vennor	...	Lowtherville	...	Black
SZ(40)584834	180	Hants 99SW	Sandown-Shanklin	...	Manor Road, Lake	...	Red
SU(41)624208	167	Wilts 59NE	Winterbourne Stoke	...	Parsonage Down	...	Black
SU(41)704689	157	Wilts 20SW	Madborough	...	St. Margaret's Mead	...	Red
SU(41)635131	180	Hants 65SE	Southampton	...	Quayside Road,	...	Red
SU(41)636528	168	Hants 18SE	Basingstoke	...	Celstary	...	Red
SU(41)648065	180	Hants 75NE	Cosham	...	Portsmouth	...	Red
SU(41)675967	159	Oxon 47NW	Pyrton	...	Pyrton Heath	...	Black
*SU(41)687708	166	Berks 37SW	Bugfield	...	Cunningham Man	...	Red
SU(41)707153	181	Hants 68SW	Horndean	...	Sod's Corner	...	Red
SU(41)7739	169	Hants 16SW	Binsted	...	Stubbs Farm	...	Red
SU(41)853462	169	Surrey 30SW	Farnham	...	Stoneyfield	...	Black
SU(41)8663	159	Bucks 47NW	High Wycombe	...	Malmer's Well	...	Red
SP(44)804144	146	Bucks 34NE	Hartwell	...	Brick Works	...	Red

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
OTHER BURIALS (continued)											
SP(42)95254	147	Beds 28SE	Egginton	Manor Farm	Black	*TL(52)645675	135	Cambs 16SW	Snailwell	Snailwell	Red
SK(43)251497	111	Derby 39SW	Kirk Ireton	Loas Plantation	Black	*TL(52)590142	148	Essex 43SE	Pleshey	Plesheybury (W. of)	Red
SE(44)4872	91	Yorks 119NW	Clotherholme	Parish	Black	TL(52)722812	131	Suffolk 12SW	Lakenheath	Candle Farm	Black
SE(44)7757	98	Yorks 159SE	Bughorpe	Parish	Black	TL(52)757225	149	Essex 35NW	Braintree	Hopit Bridge	Red
SE(44)29566	99	Yorks 142NE	North Grimston	Ludditts House (N. of)	Black	TL(52)776678	136	Suffolk 32SE	Risby	Risby Heath	Black
TQ(51)3802	183	Sussex 77NE	Brighton	Saldean Gap	Black	TL(52)794099	162	Essex 55NW	Hatfield Peverel	Nounsley (S.W. of)	Red
TQ(51)385004	183	Sussex 80NW	Willington	Northwick	Black	TL(52)831122	162	Suffolk 13SW	Elveden	Parish	Red
TQ(51)603163	171	Kent 40NE	Plaxto	Goddens Farm (N. of)	Red	TL(52)845024	162	Essex 15NE	Wickham Bishops	Mope Lane	Red
TQ(51)731561	172	Kent 42NW	Maldstone	Hermitage, Allington	Red	*TL(52)907322	149	Essex 17SE	Parleigh	Baron's Lane	Red
TQ(51)806852	162	Essex 83SW	Hadleigh	Hadleigh (W. of)	Red				Mount Bures	Mount Bures Hall	
TQ(51)911948	162	Essex 74SE	Canewdon	Canewdon Wick	Red					(S.E. of)	Red
TQ(51)919000	162	Essex 83SE	Badling	Bolton	Red	TL(52)977878	136	Norfolk 94SE	Roudham	East Harling Depot	Black
TQ(51)9384	162	Essex 91NE	Southend on Sea	Shoebury	Red	TF(53)683085	124	Norfolk 37NE	Shouldham	Shouldham (S.E. of)	Black
TQ(51)934483	172	Kent 54SW	Charing	Snowland	Red	TA(54)423147	109	Yorks 26SW	Easington	Kilnsea Warren	Black
TQ(51)945963	162	Essex 74SE	Burnham	Hill Farm	Red	TR(61)198587	173	Kent 57NW	Littlebourne	Swanton Farm (S.W. of)	Red
TL(52)28652	160	Herts 39NW	Abbotts Langley	Abbotts Langley (W. of)	Red	TM(61)207362	173	Kent 57NW	Folkestone	Eversley, Coolinge	Red
TL(52)33139	147	Beds 22NE	Shefford	Rowney Warren	Red	TM(62)094560	149	Suffolk 57SW	Creeping St. Mary	Woolard's Pits	Black
TL(52)145149	147	Herts 27NE	Harpenden	Railway	Red	TM(62)178162	150	Essex 49SW	Great Clacton	Bull Hill	Red
TL(52)209326	147	Herts 75W	Letchworth	Highfield	Red	TM(62)2844	150	Suffolk 76SE	Waldringfield	Parish	Black
TL(52)2732	147	Herts 85W	Clothall	Parish	Red						
TL(52)316685	134	Hunts 23NW	Fenstanton	Fenstanton	Black	DYKES					
*TL(52)351113	161	Herts 29SE	Little Amwell	Hertford Heath	Red	SO(32)858010	156	Glos 49SE	Minchinhampton	The Bulwarks	Red
*TL(52)380271	148	Herts 14SW	Westmill	Upper Lemons Field	Red	SU(41)860072	181	Sussex 48SW, SE	Various	Dykes	Red
TL(52)2954	148	Cambs 46SE	Barton	Lord's Bridge	Red						
TL(52)4759	135	Cambs 40SE	Cambridge	Stourbridge Common	Red	SP(42)31	145	Oxon 21SW	Various	Grim's Ditch	Red
TL(52)519270	148	Essex 23SE	Ugley	The Chase	Red	TL(52)1208	160	Herts 34NW	St. Michael Rural	Devil's Ditch	Red
TL(52)5973	135	Cambs 30SE	Soham	Parish	Black	TL(52)1509	160	Herts 34NE	Various	Beech Bottom	Red
TL(52)656709	135	Cambs 36NW	Fordham	Fordham (N.E. of)	Black	TM(62)0025	149	Essex 37SW	Colehester	Dykes	Red

Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour	Grid Reference	1-inch	County 6-inch §	Parish	Place	Colour
OTHER BURIALS (continued)											
SP(42)95254	147	Beds 28SE	Egginton	Manor Farm	Black	*TL(52)645675	135	Cambs 16SW	Snailwell	Snailwell	Red
SK(43)251497	111	Derby 39SW	Kirk Ireton	Loas Plantation	Black	*TL(52)591428	148	Essex 43SE	Pleshey	Plesheybury (W. of)	Red
SE(44)4872	91	Yorks 119NW	Clotherholme	Parish	Black	TL(52)722812	131	Suffolk 12SW	Lakenheath	Candle Farm	Black
SE(44)7757	98	Yorks 159SE	Bughorpe	Parish	Black	TL(52)757225	149	Essex 35NW	Braintree	Hopit Bridge	Red
SE(44)29566	99	Yorks 142NE	North Grimston	Ludditts House (N. of)	Black	TL(52)776678	136	Suffolk 32SE	Risby	Risby Heath	Black
TQ(51)3802	183	Sussex 77NE	Brighton	Saldean Gap	Black	TL(52)794099	162	Essex 55NW	Hatfield Peverel	Nounsley (S.W. of)	Red
TQ(51)385004	183	Sussex 80NW	Willington	Northwick	Black	TL(52)831122	162	Suffolk 13SW	Elveden	Parish	Red
TQ(51)605163	171	Kent 40NE	Plaxto	Goddens Farm (N. of)	Red	TL(52)845024	162	Essex 15NE	Wickham Bishops	Mope Lane	Red
TQ(51)731561	172	Kent 42NW	Maldstone	Hermitage, Allington	Red	*TL(52)907322	149	Essex 17SE	Parleigh	Baron's Lane	Red
TQ(51)86682	162	Essex 83SW	Hadleigh	Hadleigh (W. of)	Red	TL(52)977878	136	Norfolk 94SE	Roudham	East Harling Depot	Black
TQ(51)911948	162	Essex 74SE	Canevdon	Canevdon Wick	Red	TF(53)683085	124	Norfolk 37NE	Shouldham	Shouldham (S.E. of)	Black
TQ(51)919000	162	Essex 83SE	Badling	Bolts	Red	TA(54)423147	109	Yorks 26SW	Easington	Kilnsea Warren	Black
TQ(51)9384	162	Essex 91NE	Southend on Sea	Shoebury	Red	TR(61)198587	173	Kent 57NW	Littlebourne	Swanton Farm (S.W. of)	Red
TQ(51)934483	172	Kent 54SW	Charing	Snowland	Red	TR(61)207362	173	Kent 57NE	Folkestone	Eversley, Coolinge	Red
TQ(51)945963	162	Essex 74SE	Burnham	Hill Farm	Red	TM(62)094560	149	Suffolk 57SW	Creeping St. Mary	Woolard's Pits	Black
TL(52)0862	160	Herts 39NW	Abbotts Langley	Abbotts Langley (W. of)	Red	TM(62)178162	150	Essex 49SW	Great Clacton	Bull Hill	Red
TL(52)131399	147	Beds 22NE	Shefford	Rosway Warren	Red	TM(62)2844	150	Suffolk 76SE	Waldringfield	Parish	Black
TL(52)145149	147	Herts 27NE	Harpenden	Railway	Red						
TL(52)209326	147	Herts 75W	Letchworth	Highfield	Red						
TL(52)2732	147	Herts 85W	Clothall	Parish	Red						
TL(52)316685	134	Hunts 23NW	Fenstanton	Fenstanton	Black						
*TL(52)351113	161	Herts 29SE	Little Amwell	Hertford Heath	Red						
*TL(52)380271	148	Herts 14SW	Westmill	Upper Lemosa Field	Red						
TL(52)2954	148	Cambs 46SE	Barton	Lord's Bridge	Red						
TL(52)4759	135	Cambs 40SE	Cambridge	Stourbridge Common	Red						
TL(52)519270	148	Essex 23SE	Ugley	The Chase	Red						
TL(52)5973	135	Cambs 30SE	Soham	Parish	Black						
TL(52)656709	135	Cambs 36NW	Fordham	Fordham (N.E. of)	Black						
						DYKES					
						SO(32)85010	156	Glos 49SE	Minchinhampton	The Bulwarks	Red
						SU(41)860072	181	Sussex 48SW, SE	Various	Dykes	Red
								Sussex 61SW, NE	Various		Red
						SP(42)31	145	Oxon 21SW	Various	Grim's Ditch	Red
						TL(52)1208	160	Herts 34NW	St. Michael Rural	Devil's Ditch	Red
						TL(52)1509	160	Herts 34NE	Various	Beech Bottom	Red
						TM(62)0025	149	Essex 37SW	Colehester	Dykes	Red

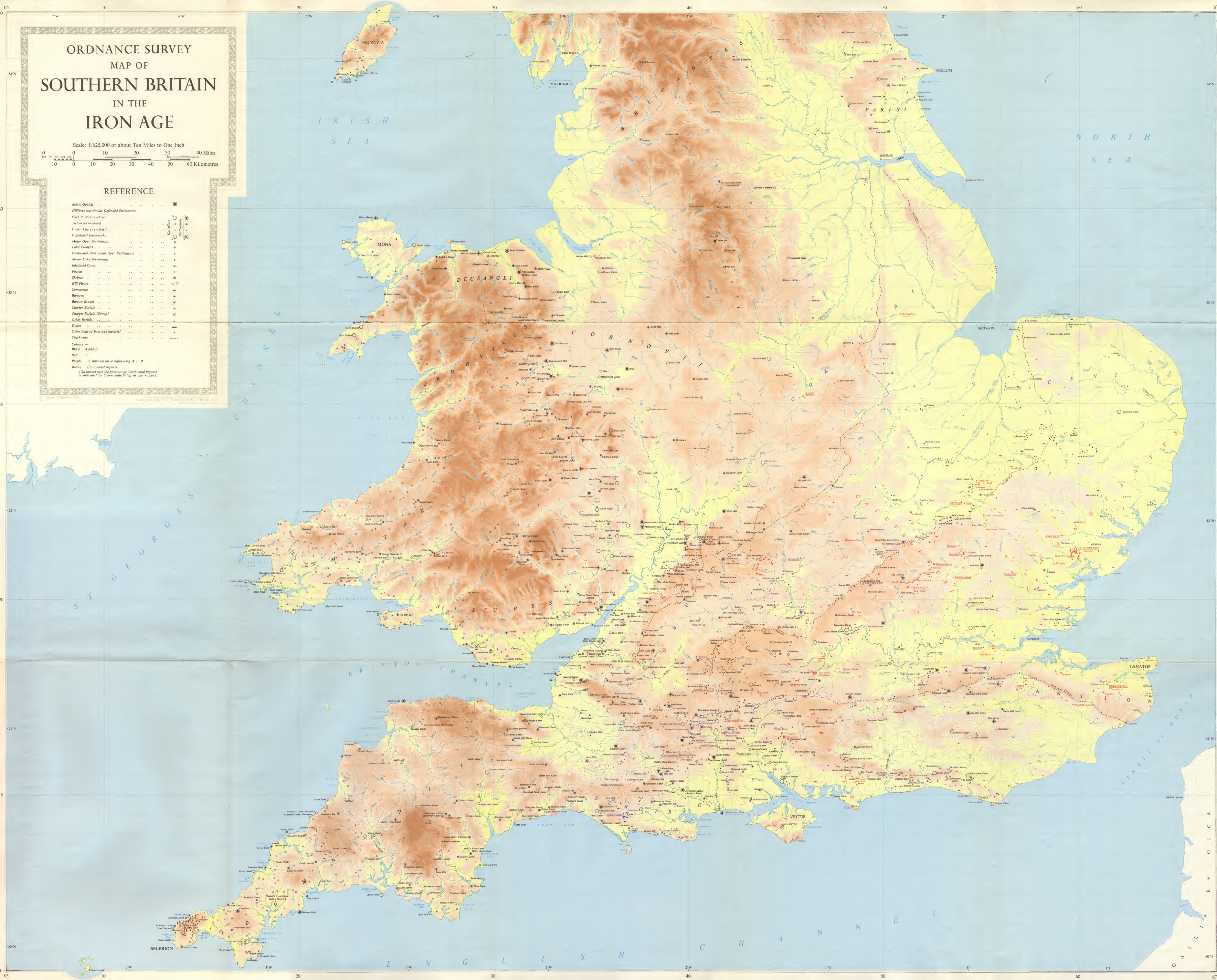


ORDNANCE SURVEY
MAP OF
SOUTHERN BRITAIN
IN THE
IRON AGE

Scale: 1/625,000 or about Ten Miles to One Inch
10 0 10 20 30 40 Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Kilometres

REFERENCE

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Relic: Oppida | ... | ... |
| Hillforts and similar Defended Enclosures | ... | ... |
| Over 15 acres enclosed | ... | ... |
| 3-15 acres enclosed | ... | ... |
| Under 3 acres enclosed | ... | ... |
| Unfinished Earthworks | ... | ... |
| Major Open Settlements | ... | ... |
| Lake Villages | ... | ... |
| Farms and other minor Open Settlements | ... | ... |
| Minor Lake Settlements | ... | ... |
| Inhabited Caves | ... | ... |
| Other Burials | ... | ... |
| Fogous | ... | ... |
| Shrines | ... | ... |
| Hill Forts | ... | ... |
| Conventicles | ... | ... |
| Barrows | ... | ... |
| Barrow Groups | ... | ... |
| Charter Burials | ... | ... |
| Other Burials (Groups) | ... | ... |
| Dikes | ... | ... |
| Other finds of Iron Age material | ... | ... |
| Trackways | ... | ... |
| Colours: | | |
| Black: A and B | | |
| Red: C | | |
| Purple: C imposed on or influencing A or B | | |
| Brown: Continental imports | | |
| (On named sites the presence of Continental imports is indicated by brown underlining of the names.) | | |



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